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ABSTRACT

This is the fifteenth of 16 volumes of audiolingual classroom instruction in Mandarin Chinese. The course is designed to train native English speakers to Level 3 Foreign Service Institute proficiency in comprehension and speaking, and to Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Mandarin. Facility in reading, writing, and translating texts written in Chinese characters is emphasized. Instructional materials in the 12 lessons include dialogues, word lists, and exercises in reading, writing, and translation. The emphasis of the course is on military science, but other topics include the organization of the governments of the United States and of China, the birth of the United States, and the four great freedoms. (JB)

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ED184326

CHINESE-MANDARIN BASIC COURSE

Volume XV

Lessons 156-167

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October 1966

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

FL011009

PREFACE

The Chinese-Mandarin Course, consisting of 180 lessons in 16 volumes, is one of the Defense Language Institute's Basic Course Series. The material was developed at the Defense Language Institute and approved for publication by the Institute's Curriculum Development Board.

The course is designed to train native English language speakers to Level 3 proficiency in comprehension and speaking and Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Chinese-Mandarin. The texts are intended for classroom use in the Defense Language Institute's intensive programs employing the audio-lingual methodology. Tapes accompany the texts.

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第一百五十六課

第一部　對話

第一戰區王司令官，跟張參謀長，第一空降師錢師長，$\overset{\text{yán}}{\text{研}}$究派第一空降師在敵人後方降落的問題。

王：我預備派第一空降師，在敵人後方降落。一方面攻擊敵人的城，一方面切斷敵人河上的交通線。

錢：我們這一師的三個步兵團，五個炮兵營，一個戰車營，一個工兵營，還有幾個管兵工，通訊，補給的連，跟降落傘保養連，都預備好了。

張：我們這次空降師還是用 c - 119 $\overset{\text{syíng}}{\text{型}}$飛機。一個步兵營有十八架飛機運人員，九架飛機運裝備就夠了。

王:錢師長你預備派那一團先跳下去?

錢:我預備三個步兵團,同時在不同的地方跳下去.當然每一團得有一個步兵連先跳下去,保護那一團要降落的地區.

張:錢師長您這次預備白天還是夜裏跳下去?

錢:根據過去的經驗,我願意白天降落.集合的時候,每一個單位有一定的顏色.只要看見樹上掛着那種顏色的布,或是看見那兒有那種顏色的烟幕,就到那兒去集合.

王:空投武器的飛機,比空投部隊晚來多少時候?

錢:我想晚十一分鐘就夠了.早了太危險,太晚了,武器不到也很麻煩.

張:您的部隊這次帶幾天用的補給?

錢:三天用的.所以三天以後,得有補給接着來.

張:載重車,大炮,跟工兵用的重工具,不能空投,您預備怎麼辦?

錢:要是作戰的情形好,部隊降落一個鐘頭以內,就可以建立空頭堡.把臨時跑道做好.這些補給跟工具,就可以空運到戰場來了.

王:你的裝備都完全吧?

錢:我們空降師主要的兵器,輕機槍,重機槍,火箭炮及十五公釐,七十五公釐,跟一零五公釐的戰防炮.六十公釐,八十一公釐跟四點二英寸的迫擊炮.還有一零五公釐的榴彈炮,差不多都完全.彈藥得請司令部補充.

王:這沒問題你跟參謀長連絡吧.

錢:您看攻擊開始日期那天最好?

王:你看得多少天才準備得好?

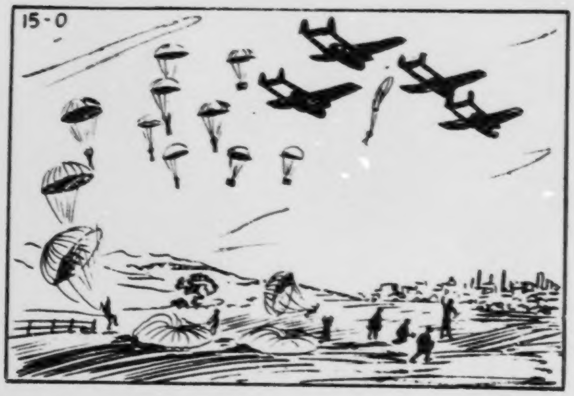
錢:有一星期就行了.

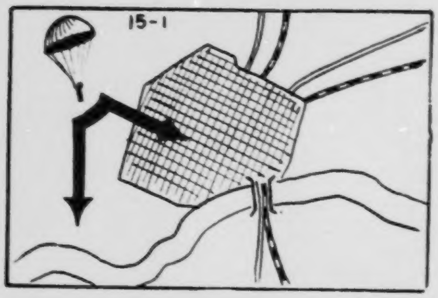
王: 那麼我們的攻擊開始日期,就定下星期三吧.還有一件事.你們的降落傘得檢(jyǎn)查好.上一次第六空降師在大王城降落跳傘的時候,有百分之一的傘沒張開,傘兵的人員損失太大了.

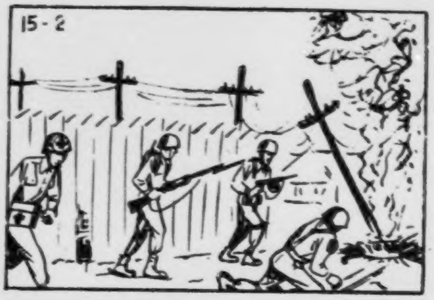
錢: 我們這次每個傘兵,都有兩個傘.背上的一個不張開,就用前頭的預備傘,就不容易出事了.

王: 好就這麼辦吧.我通知空軍在你們降落的時候,掩護你們.

L.156







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Translation, Basic Dialogue

Commander Wáng of the First Theater of Operation studies with Staff Officer Jāng and Division Commander Chyán of the First Airborne Division about the problems of sending the First Airborne Division to the enemy's rear.

Wáng: I plan to send the First Airborne Division to the enemy's rear, on the one hand, to attack the city, and on the other hand, to cut their communication lines along the river.

Chyán: The three infantry regiments, five artillery battalions, one tank battalion, one engineering battalion, and several companies in charge of ordinance, communications, and supplies, and the airborne quartermaster parachute maintenance company of our division are all ready.

Jāng: Our airborne division will still use C-119 planes. Eighteen planes to transport the personnel and nine planes to transport the equipment would be enough for one infantry battalion.

Wáng: Division Commander Chyán, which regiment do you plan to drop first?

Chyán: I plan to drop three infantry regiments simultaneously at different places. Of course, each regiment must have one company bailing out ahead of them to protect the area where the regiment is to land.

Jāng: Division Commander Chyán, do you plan to drop in the day time or at night.

Chyán: Based on past experience, I would like to drop during the day. While assembling, each unit has its own color. When soldiers see cloth of that color hanging from the trees or see smoke of that color, they can easily go to that area to assemble.

Wáng: How much later should weapons be dropped?

Chyán: I think eleven minutes later will be sufficient. It would be dangerous if they were dropped too early. It would also be troublesome if they were dropped too late.

Jāng: Your troops are going to carry supplies for how many days?

Chyán: Three days. Therefore, more supplies will have to follow after three days.

Jāng: What are you going to do with trucks, artillery, and heavy machinery that the engineers will use that cannot be air-dropped?

Chyán: If the battle situation is favorable, within one hour, the troops can establish an airhead and have a temporary airstrip ready. These supplies and tools will be transported to the battle field by air.

Wáng: Is your equipment complete?

Chyán: The major weapons of our airborne division are almost complete. These include light machine guns, heavy machine guns, bazookas, 57 mm., 76 mm., 105 mm., anti-tank guns, 60 mm., 81 mm., and 4.2 mortars, and 105 howitzers. Ammunition has to be supplied by Headquarters.

Wáng: That is no problem. You can contact the Chief-of-Staff on that.

Chyán: When do you think would be the best time to launch the attack?

Wáng: How many days do you think it will take to get ready?

Chyán: One week will be enough.

Wáng: Then, we will start the attack next Wednesday. One more thing... Our parachutes have to be examined carefully. Last time the Sixth Airborne Division landed in Wáng Village, one percent of the parachutes did not open. Casualties were too heavy.

Chyán: This time each paratrooper has two parachutes. If one on his back does not open, a reserve in front can be used. Therefore, accidents would not happen easily.

Wáng: Fine. That is the way we will do it. I will notify the airforce to cover you while landing.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

1.	běnbùlyán	本部連	N:	headquarters' company
2.	bènjùng	笨重	SV:	heavy, clumsy
3.	bù	布	N:	cloth
4.	chísyí	奇襲	V/N:	surprise attack
5.	chīngbyàn	輕便	SV:	light and easy to maneuver
6.	dēnggwāng	燈光	N:	lamp signal, light (of lamp)
7.	dzdùng bùchyāng	自動步槍	N:	automatic rifle
8.	gwòchyù	過去	N:	past
9.	jyànglwòsǎn bǎuyǎnglyán	降落傘保養連	N:	airborne quartermaster, parachute maintenance
10.	jyūnyībùdwèi	軍醫部隊	N:	medical corps
10.1	wèishēngbùdwèi	衛生部隊	N:	medical troops
10.2	wèishēngyíng	衛生營	N:	medical battalion
10.3	jyūnyi	軍醫	N:	medical doctor in military service
11.	kūngtóu	空投	V/N:	drop, air drop
12.	kūngtóubǎu	空頭堡	N:	airhead
13.	kūngyùn	空運	V/N:	transport by air/ air transportation
14.	lwàn	亂	A:	wildly, in confusion
15.	sǎnbīng sywésyàu	傘兵學校	N:	paratrooper school
15.1	sǎnbīng	傘兵	N:	paratrooper
16.	sǎntǎ	傘塔	N:	tower (for bailing out practice)
17.	syíng	型	N:	model
18.	sz̀chù	四處	N:	everywhere
19.	tyàusǎn	跳傘	V:	to bail out
20.	yùbèisǎn	預備傘	N:	reserve parachute

生詞練習

1. 傘兵都得先在傘兵學校受訓.

2. 傘兵得先練習從傘塔上往下跳.

3. 有很多傘兵都跳過十幾次傘了.

4. a. 降落傘的保養跟修理都是降落傘保養連的事.

   b. 傘兵都得自己保養他們的降落傘.

5. 自由中國給大陸上的人民空投了很多糧食.

6. 傘兵的兵器都很輕便.

7. 笨重的武器不能空投.

8. a. 軍醫部隊也得受跳傘的練習麼.

   b. 衛生營跟衛生部隊都是軍醫部隊的一部份.

   c. 軍醫負責給士兵治病.

9. 這間屋子的燈光不夠亮.

10. 傘兵離開飛機一分鐘以後傘才張開.

11. 美國傘兵的飛機是甚麼型的.

12. 在這兒辦事的人員都是我的好朋友.

13. 他的情形跟我的完全不同.

14. 我不知道他的過去.

15. 美國布比中國布貴.

16. 這些武器都是從美國南部空運來的.

17. 第二次世界大戰的時候德國新兵的補充很困難.

18. 為了安全傘兵在跳傘的時候都帶預備傘.

19. 自動步槍比普通步槍貴.

20. 昨天晚上我軍奇襲敵人.

21. 敵人被我們打敗以後四處亂跑.

22. 這個地方雖然風景很好但是太亂.

23. a. 張先生的女兒剛從大學畢業.

b. 我們這個學校今年有五百個畢業生.

24. 本部連負責的工作又多又重要.

L.156

25. 傘兵降落敵人地區以後就立刻建立空頭堡.

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 傘兵跟普通步兵有甚麽不同？
2. 傘塔有什麽用？
3. 為什麽傘兵得有跳傘的訓練？
4. 傘兵都是傘兵學校畢業的麽？
5. 降落傘保養連負責什麽？
6. 在什麽樣的情形應當空投補給？
7. 為什麽得好好兒的保養降落傘？
8. 傘兵應當用較輕便的武器還是笨重的兵器？
9. 軍醫部隊管些什麽事情？
10. 軍隊裡為甚麽有衛生部隊？
11. 在軍隊裡有病找軍醫麽？
12. 敵人飛機晚上來轟炸的時候，有燈光為什麽不行？
13. 跳傘的時候，降落傘不張開為什麽不行？
14. 你最喜歡什麽型的汽車？
15. 打仗的時候軍隊裡的人員都作一樣的事麽？
16. 美國陸軍用的兵器跟俄國的不同麽？

17. 跟據你過去的經驗，什麼汽車最好？

18. 你的衣裳是布做的麼？

19. 運輸的法子很多. 空運是不是最好的？

20. 打仗的時候. 為什麼得常常補充彈藥跟別的補給？

21 預備傘有什麼用？

22. 自動步槍跟普通步槍有什麼不同？

23. 什麼是奇襲？

24. 在街上為什麼你不能四處亂跑？

25. 你們甚麼時候畢業？

26. 這個學校的畢業生多麼？

27. 團部連管什麼事情？

28. 上課的時候為什麼不可以亂說話？

29 建立空頭堡有什麼用？

30 奇襲敵人以前，你想我們應當給他們打一個電話麼？

31. 你覺得我們美國的汽車都很笨重麼？

32 你過去作過什麼事？

IV Translation Exercise

1. After the rain flowers may be seen everywhere.
2. All roads to that area have been cut off. Food must now be sent in by air-drop.
3. He loves to play with miniature (small-model) planes. Yesterday I bought him another.
4. An airhead was established over the largest city in enemy territory. We will not have to be afraid of their air attacks any more.
5. The medical corps can be a part of the army, navy, or the air-force.
6. Are the medical troops in our army in charge of chemical warfare?
7. If you open the reserve parachute too early, it won't be able to help you.
8. His past is a long story. I don't think he wants to discuss it.
9. The parachute tower is situated near the center of the city because many people want to see others parachuting.
10. Paratroopers are very well trained because their work is quite difficult.
11. Their lives are in the hands of the airborne quartermaster, in charge of parachute maintenance.
12. Paratroopers sometimes carry automatic rifles, even when they are practicing.
13. If you talk wildly now, nobody will believe you when you want to talk about really important matters.
14. The modern radio is really light and convenient. You can take it anywhere you want.
15. The army medic is an important person among various officers. They all have to ask him for help from time to time.
16. If heavy books are too clumsy, why don't you buy books that use thinner paper?

17. There are many usesfor cloth in the army. The clothes that the soldiers wear are made of cloth.

18. When a plane is disabled, do you always have to bail out?

19. The surprise attack was successful; the enemy ran away without taking along anything.

20. Air transportation between the East and West Coasts has grown many times since 1950.

L.156

第五部　新聞

(一)

石油化學工業
應積極發展
技術服務社已成立

〔本報訊〕中國石油公司總經理金開英(Yīng)昨(十一)日說：「石油化學工業在人類生活中一天比一天重要。在衣、食、住、行四方面都已有了石油工業的產品。目前發展石油化學工業已成為中國政府工業政策之一。

這位美國威(wēi)斯(sz̄)康(kāng)辛(Syīn)大學畢業的中國石油專家是中國技術服務社新成立的石油化學工業投資服務部的主持人。

他說臺灣石油工業中所出產的各種副產品都是製造石油化學工業產品的重要原料。石油化學工業的產品多，用途廣。他主持的這一部門的工作就是替任何有意在臺灣創辦這種工業的人服務；及包括介紹製造方法，代理接洽外國投資人等。

(二)生字:

1.	油	yóu	N:	oil
	石油		N:	petroleum
2.	技	jì	N:	skill;ingenuity;talent;ability
	技術		N:	skill; technique
3.	品	pǐn	N:	thing;class;kind;rank;quality
	產品		N:	product; produce
4.	畢	bì	LW/V:	finish
	畢業		VO:	graduate (from a school)
5.	配	pèi	V/SV:	match;pair/fit;worthy
	配合		V:	coordinate; match
6.	副	fù	N:	assistant;secondary;deputy; vice-
	副產品		N:	by-product
7.	製	jr̀	V:	make;manufacture;construct
	製造		V:	make; manufacture
	製造品		N:	manufactured goods
8.	創	chwǎng	V:	create;make;begin;invent
	創辦		V:	found; open up
9.	括	kwò	V:	include; enclose
	包括		V:	include; consist; contain
10.	洽	chyà or syà	V:	blend with; be in harmony
	接洽		V:	contact; meet; deal with

L.156 註:

1.	中國石油公司	N:	China Petroleum Company
2.	化學	N:	chemistry
3.	服務社	N:	Service (an organization)
	服務部	N:	service department
4.	成立	V:	establish; set up
5.	前任	N:	former or previous (holder of an office)
6.	經理	V/N:	manage/manager
	總經理	N:	general manager
7.	金開英 Jīn Kāi Yīng	N:	(name of a person)
8.	主持	V/N:	manage;direct;take charge/ management; direction
	主持人	N:	person in charge or manager
9.	原料	N:	raw material
10.	用途	N:	use
11.	部門	N:	department;section;division
12.	有意	VO:	have the idea, desire or intention of
13.	威 斯 康 辛 Wēi sz̄ kāng syīn	PW:	Wisconsin
14.	投資人	N:	investor

文言字:

1.	畢	V:	finish
1.1	今日事今日畢		Today's business should be finished today.

L.156

简体字练习

(一) 我预备派第一空降师在敌人后方降落切断敌人的交通线.

(二) 空降部队降落一个钟头以内就可以建立空头堡把临时跑道作好,补给跟工具就可以空运到战场来了.

(三) 上一次第六空降师在大王城降落跳伞的时候很多伞没张开,伞兵人员损失很大.

(四) 中国石油公司金総理说:「石油化学工业在人类生活中一天比一天重要.....」

(五) 金総理是在美国一个大学毕业的石油专家.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 706-710)

示 鋼 補

(补)

司 帝

B. Radicals

1. 示 (spirit, 113) as in: 示
2. 金 (metal, 167) as in: 鋼
3. 衤 (clothes, 145) as in: 補
4. 口 (mouth, 30) as in: 司
5. 巾 (napkin, 50) as in: 帝

C. Dictionary Drill

Radicals No. 146 - 214
(excluding those among the sixty previously introduced)

No.	Name	Radical	English Meaning	Examples
146	hsī	覀,西,襾	Cover	西, 要, 覆
147	chièn	見	See	見, 規, 覺
148	chiǎo	角	Horn	角, 觸
150	kǔ	谷	Valley	谷, 谿
151	tòu	豆	Bean	豆, 豐
152	shǐh	豕	Pig	豕, 象
153	chài	豸	reptile	豹, 貓
155	ch'ìh	赤	Red	赤, 赦
156	tsǒu	走	Walk	走, 起
158	shēn	身	Body	身, 躬
160	hsīn	辛	Bitter	辛, 辦, 辜
161	ch'én	辰	Time	辰, 辱, 農
165	pièn	釆	Separate	采, 釋
166	lǐ	里	Village	里, 重
168	ch'áng	長, 镸	Long	長
171	tài	隶	Reach to	隶, 隸
172	chuī	隹	Short tail bird	隹, 雙, 雀
174	ch'īng	青	Blue, green	青, 靜
175	fēi	非	false	非, 靡
176	mièn	面	face	面, 靨
177	kó	革	Raw hide	革, 鞏
178	wéi	韋	Leather	韋, 韓
179	chǐu	韭	Leek	韭, 韱
180	yīn	音	Sound	音, 響

No.	Name	Radical	English Meaning	Examples
182	fēng	風	Wind	風, 颳
183	fēi	飛	To fly	飛
185	shǒu	首	Head	首, 馗
186	hsiāng	香	Fragrance	香, 馨
188	kǔ	骨	Bone	骨, 體
189	kāo	高	High	高, 髞
190	piāo	髟	Long hair	髮
191	tòu	鬥	Fight	鬥, 鬧
192	ch'àng	鬯	Wine	鬯, 鬱
193	lì	鬲	Caldron	鬻
194	kuěi	鬼	ghost	鬼, 魁, 魔, 魂
197	lǔ	鹵	Salt	鹵, 鹽, 鹹
198	lù	鹿	Dear	鹿, 麗
199	mài	麥	Wheat	麥, 麵,
200	má	麻	Hemp	麻, 麼
201	huáng	黃	Yellow	黃, 黌
202	shǔ	黍	Millet	黍, 黎
203	hēi	黑	Black	黑, 點, 黨
204	chǐh	黹	Embroidery	黹
205	měng	黽	Toad	黽, 黿
206	tǐng	鼎	Tripod	鼎
207	kǔ	鼓	Drum	鼓, 鼕
208	shǔ	鼠	Rat	鼠, 鼬
209	pí	鼻	Nose	鼻, 鼾

No.	Name	Radical	English Meaning	Examples
210	ch'í	齊	Even	齊, 齋
211	ch'ǐh	齒	Teeth	齒, 齡
212	lúng	龍	Dragon	龍, 龕
213	kuēi	龜	Tortoise	龜, 穐
214	yüèh	龠	Flute	龠, 龥

1. **Exercise:** Identify the radicals and find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Radical	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
觀			
辟			
鞋			
髯			
豌			
鬧			
魏			
豺			
麽			
解			
赴			
鼈			
覽			
躺			
豎			
螢			
量			
趣			
雅			
集			
靠			
鞍			
韻			
鬆			

2. Home Work: Identify the radicals and find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Radical	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
視			
飄			
赫			
黏			
豈			
默			
躲			
龢			
親			
豬			
豁			
貍			
辭			
超			
野			
雇			
鬧			
雜			
麒			
韁			
麾			
鬚			
黛			
龐			

第一百五十七課

中國政府的組織(上)

第一部 對話

李:貴國有幾千年的歷史.我對中國政府的組織很有興趣,您可以不可以給我講一講?

王:您要知道的是,現在的中國政府還是以前的中國政府?

李:我都想知道.不過我希望您先給我說一說,以前的中國政府.

王:我們中國在二千多年以前就統一了.從那個時候起,我們就有一個中yāng央政府.國家的元首是hwáng皇帝.

李:中國那麼大hwáng皇帝一個人管得了麼?

王:hwáng皇帝底下有各級的文官跟武官.他們幫着hwáng皇帝管國家的事.

李:這些文官都是怎麼來的?

王: 這些文官跟武官,大部份都是考試来的.

李: 中國的中央(yāng)政府組織大不大?

王: 中國的中央(yāng)政府組織很大,雖然每一個朝代的政府組織不都一樣,大概都差不太多.

李: 中國政府皇(hwáng)帝底下有没有像英國的首相?

王: 以前的中國政府,皇(hwáng)帝底下多半有一位到四位的丞(chéng)相.

李: 丞(chéng)相底下還有各部麼?

王: 丞(chéng)相底下有很多部,各朝代不一樣.可是在一般情形下,管人口文官,禮節,工程,司法,軍事的部,差不多一樣.

李: 我對中國的考試制度很有興趣,請您給我說一點.

王: 中國的考試制度,是中國政府的一個特點.

李: 為甚麼?

王: 在這種考試制度底下,讀(dú)孔(Kŭng)子書的文人,只要考試的成績好,都有機會在政府工作.

李: 中國的考試制度有幾種?

王: 第一種是在縣裏的考試,再就是省裏的考試,最後是在國都考試.最後的考試,一考上了,就可以在政府服務.

李: 我聽說,中國政府有一種監(jyān)察政府官吏(lĭ)的制度.請您給我說一說.

王: 以前中國政府在中央(yāng)跟地方都有管監(jyān)察的官.他們不但監(jyān)察大大小小的官吏(lĭ),報告貪(tān)污(wū)違(wéi)法的行為.連皇(hwáng)帝自己做了不對的事情,這些管監(jyān)察的官,也要出來勸勸皇(hwáng)帝.

李: 皇(hwáng)帝接受不接受呢?

王: 有的時候皇(hwáng)帝不接受,就把這位監(jyān)察官

關起來,或是$\overset{\text{shā}}{\text{殺}}$了. 可是別的$\overset{\text{jyān}}{\text{監}}$察官,還是跟着對$\overset{\text{hwáng}}{\text{皇}}$帝表現,中國文人不怕死的精神.

李: 中國政府的地方政府的組織,請您也給我說一說.

王: 中國各朝代的地方政府組織,都不一樣.

李: 最小的地方行政單位是甚麼?

王: 是縣.

李: 縣上頭是不是省?

王: 不是省,是府. 府上頭有道,是最大的地方行政單位,好像現在的省. 當然每一個朝代都不一樣. 我剛剛說的,只是滿清的地方行政組織.

李: 每一省有沒有管司法的官?

王: 每一省都有.

李: 每一省都有武官麼?

王: 每一省都有武官. 負責指揮那一省的軍隊.

李:這些武官受不受那一省文官的指揮?

王:我們中國政府的武官,從來是受文官指揮的.

李:好像貴國,有些朝代的第一個hwáng皇帝,也是軍人似的.

王:這是特別的情形,雖然有的朝代,第一個hwáng皇帝是軍人,他還是不願意給他服務的軍人權力太大.

李:這種心理我很明白.他是怕這些軍人權力一大了,就也想做hwáng皇帝,是不是?

王:您說的很對.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

The Organization of the Chinese Government (I)

Lǐ: Your honorable country has had a history of several thousand years, so I am very interested in the organization of the Chinese Government. Can you tell me a little about it?

Wáng: Do you want to know about the present or past Chinese Government?

Lǐ: I want to know both but would like to know about past Chinese Government first.

Wáng: China has been unified for more than two thousand years. We have had a central government with an emperor as the chief of state.

Lǐ: Can the emperor, alone, manage a big country such as China?

Wáng: Under the emperor there were at all levels, civilian and military officials who helped the emperor to take care of state affairs.

Lǐ: How were these civilian officials selected?

Wáng: These civilian and military officials were all selected through examinations.

Lǐ: Was the organization of China's Central Government big?

Wáng: The organization of China's Central Government has always been big. Although governmental organizations varied from dynasty to dynasty, they were approximately alike.

Lǐ: Under the emperor in the Chinese Government, was there a prime minister like that in Britain?

Wáng: There were from one to four prime ministers under the emperor in the former governments of China.

Lǐ: Where there departments or ministries under the prime minister?

Wáng: There were many departments under the prime minister. It varied from time to time. However, generally speaking, the departments in charge of population, civil service, ceremonial matters, public works, judicial affairs, and military matters were about the same.

Lǐ; I am most interested in the Chinese system of exams. So please tell me about it.

Wáng: The Chinese examination system is a characteristic of the Chinese Government.

Lǐ: Why?

Wáng: Under this examination system, if a scholar who had studied Confucian teachings can only pass the exam, the scholar will have a chance to work in the government.

Lǐ: How many examination systems were there in China?

Wáng: First there was the examination in the county, then the one in the province, and finally there was one at the Capitol. Upon passing the final examination, one may serve in the government.

Lǐ: I heard it said that in the Chinese Government there was an inspection system over government employees. Please tell me smmething about this.

Wáng: Formerly, in both the Central and Provincial Governments, there were inspecting officials who not only oversaw officials of all ranks, reported corrupt and law-breaking conducts and actions, but also exhorted the emperor when the latter did something wrong.

Lǐ: Did the emperors take the exhortations?

Wáng: Sometimes the emperor did not take the advice and imprisoned or killed the censors instead. Undaunted by death, however, other censors would continue to show the emperor the same thing.

Lǐ: Please also tell me somthing about the organizations of China's local governments.

Wáng: Organizations of local governments varied from dynasty to dynasty in China.

Lǐ: What was the smallest administrative unit?

Wáng: It was the county.

Lǐ: Was the province above the county?

Wáng: No. It's the prefecture, above which was the dàu or (zone) which is the largest local administrative unit, equivalent to the present day province. Naturally no two dynasties were exactly alike. What I just said was the local and provincial administrative organizations during the Manchu or Ching period.

Lǐ: Were there officials of justice in each?

Wáng: There were such officials in each province.

Lǐ: Were there any military officers in each province?

Wáng: There were military officers in each province to take charge of commanding military forces of that province.

Lǐ: Were these military officers under civilian heads of the province?

Wáng: It seems that the first emperors of some dynasties of my country were military men, but our military leaders have always been under the control of the civilian officials.

Lǐ: Is it true that some of your honorable country's first emperors were military men?

Wáng: Those were special cases. The first emperor of a dynasty may be a military man, but he, also, did not want any military man serving him to become very powerful.

Lǐ: I understand the psychology. He was afraid that once the power of these military people grew, they, too, would want to become emperors. Is that it?

Wáng: You are right.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

21.	bù	部	N:	Department, Board, Ministry
22.	chéng-syàng	丞相	N:	Ministers of the Emperor
23.	chywánlì	權力	N:	power, right, might
24.	chywàn	勸	V:	persuade, exhort
25.	dìfāng jèngfǔ	地方政府	N:	local government
26.	dú	讀	V:	read, study
27.	gèjí	各級	N:	various levels, various classes
27.1	jí	級	N:	class, level, rank
28.	gūngchéng	工程	N:	construction, building project, work, engineering project
29.	gwānlì	官吏	N:	official, civil servant
30.	jūngyāngjèngfǔ	中央政府	N:	central government
31.	jyānchá	監察	V:	supervise, examine, control
32.	shā	殺	V:	kill, execute, murder
33.	jyēshòu	接受	V:	accept, receive
34.	syīnlǐ	心理	N:	psychology
35.	syíngjèng dānwèi	行政單位	N:	administrative unit
36.	syíngwéi	行為	N:	act, activity
37.	sz̄fǎ	司法	N:	judiciary
38.	tānwū	貪污	VO:	accept bribe, be corrupt,
39.	wéifǎ	違法	VO:	break the law, contrary to the law
40.	wǔgwān	武官	N:	military attache, military officer
41.	yìbān chíngsyingsyà	一般情形下	Ph:	under ordinary conditions, generally speaking
42.	ywánshǒu	元首	N:	Head or Chief-of-State

L.157

生詞練習

1. 李先生在美國的東部作了很多年的事.

2. 丞相是政府裏地位非常高的人.

3. 丞相的權力也很大.

4. 我勸你還是早點離開這兒吧.

5. 中國跟美國地方政府組織不一樣. 各有所長.

6. 為求到學術上的成功就得不斷的讀書.

7. 今天到這兒來聽演講的學生各級的都有.

7.1 這級的學生比上級多.

8. 這些工程非常大在短時期裡不能完成.

9. 中國從前的官吏就是現在的政府人員.

10. 中央政府是一個國家的組織跟地方政府不一樣.

11. 一個大公司也得請人監察嗎?

12. 我們不可以隨便殺人.
13. 別人勸你的話你會接受嗎?
14. 心理上的病很難治.
15. 本部連是一個行政單位.
16. 行為不好的人不可以跟他做朋友.
17. 在民主國家的政府裡司法部是一個非常重要的機關.
18. 殺人貪污都是違法的行為.
19. 殺人違法嗎
20. 張上校是一個陸軍武官.
21. 在一般情形下這件事情不應當算是違法的.
22. 元首是一個國家最高的行政長官.

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第三部 問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 中國有多少年的歷史？
2. 中國從什麼時候起就有一個中央政府？
3. 那個時候國家的元首是什麼？
4. 就是皇帝一個人管中國的事情麼？
5. 還有些什麼人幫着皇帝管國家的事？
6. 以前中國政府的文官跟武官是怎麼來的？
7. 中央政府的組織大不大？
8. 每一個朝代政府的組織都一樣麼？
9. 以前中國政府的丞相有幾個人？
10. 在一般情形下丞相底下有那些部？
11. 中國政府有一個特點是什麼制度？
12. 因為有那個考試制度，所以文人都要讀什麼書？
13. 中國的考試制度有幾種？那三種？
14. 要是想在政府作事，得考上那種考試？
15. 要是考試成績好，就怎麼樣？
16. 監察是什麼意思？

17. 那兒有監察的官吏？
18. 監察官管些什麼事？
19. 監察官連皇帝也可以管麼？
20. 要是監察官管皇帝，皇帝們都願接受麼？
21. 不願意接受監察官管的皇帝，皇帝常常怎麼樣？
22. 有的中國文人怎麼表現不怕死的精神？
23. 中國地方政府組織，各朝代都一樣麼？
24. 最小的地方行政單位是什麼？縣上頭是什麼單位？
25. 省上頭是什麼單位？
26. 府上頭是什麼單位？大的地方呢？
27. 每一省有管司法的官麼？也都有武官麼？
28. 武官負責什麼事情？
29. 武官受什麼人指揮？
30. 中國所有的朝代第一個皇帝都是軍人麼？
31. 為什麼軍人皇帝不願意給他的服務軍人權力太大？
32. 現在世界上的國家也有像這樣的情形麼？

IV Translation Exercise

1. Officials in the government should all be polite to the people that come to visit them.
2. It is not enough just to read books. You have to really study if you want to understand what you are reading.
3. Schools of various levels are plentiful in China. There are sufficient teachers, so that if more schools are needed they will be available.
4. The Central Government is the highest governmental organization in the land. It is equal to the Federal Government of the United States.
5. If you want to understand children, you must first study their psychology.
6. Officials that accept bribes are not good for the government.
7. In places where people do not eat meat, they say that killing of animals is inhumane.
8. The building of the city wall took over 20 years. But we have something beautiful as a result.
9. The ministries in the government are headed by ministers. In a monarchy these persons would be known as the emperor's ministers.
10. You will not be able to exhort him in doing better in his studies. Perhaps you can try to improve him by scaring him.
11. He accepted the present from his friends and wrote a letter to thank them.
12. If one is not careful with his activities, often he will have to suffer, even though he is not at fault.
13. Accepting bribes is breaking the law. Let us try to teach everybody about this.
14. Sometimes there are three military attaches at an embassy: one each, for the army, navy, and the air force.

15. He has great powers. Everybody is afraid of him, but nobody likes him.

16. The supervisory organ in the army is the inspector-general's office. What would you call this office in Chinese?

17. Generally speaking, if the weather is hot, very few people will get sick from lack of clothing.

18. The head of the State in China is the President.

19. Both the city and the country have local governments, but they are under the control of other governments.

20. The judicial organ in some governments is called the court.

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第五部 新聞

(一) 華僑陸榮(rúng)昌(chāng)
當選西雅(yǎ)圖(tú)市議員
美國之音明播訪問錄音

〔本報訊〕 美國之音華語部將於明(十二)日下午六時半,八時半與九時半播送最近當選華盛(shèng)頓(dwùn)州西雅(yǎ)圖(tú)市市議員之美籍華僑陸榮(rúng)昌(chāng)訪問記.

陸氏現年三十六歲,是華盛(shèng)頓(dwùn)州有史以來第一位擔任公職的美籍華人. 陸氏得選票八萬餘張而其對手僅得五萬餘張.

西雅(yǎ)圖(tú)市瀕臨太平洋. 全市人口約六十萬. 其中華僑僅佔四千名. 故華僑對陸氏之當選並無左右之力量.

陸氏生於中國大陸;五歲赴美. 他的祖父於一八八○年在西雅(yǎ)圖(tú)落户;開設了大家認為是西雅(yǎ)圖(tú)第一家的洗衣店. 他的父親現在經營雜貨店.

(二)生字:

1.	僑 chyáu	V/N:	sojourn;migrate/inn;abb.of 僑民)
	僑民	N:	emigrant;immigrant
	華僑	N:	overseas Chinese
2.	議 yì	V:	discuss;consult;deliberate; criticize
	議員	N:	councilman; legislator(state, national)
	市議員	N:	city councilman
3.	州 jōu	N:	state (in the U.S.A.)
4.	籍 jí	V/N:	be registered as a native or resident/record of population;register
	美籍	N:	American citizenship
5.	氏 shr̀	N:	family;clan;female;gentleman
	陸氏	N:	Lu Esq.
6.	票 pyàu	N:	ticket
	選票	N:	vote
7.	瀕(濱) bīn	N:	bank;brink;shore;beach
	瀕臨	N:	be on the shore of.....
8.	赴 fù	V:	go to
9.	落 lwò	V:	fall; drop; descend
	落户	VO:	settle down; take permanent reidence
10.	店 dyàn	N:	shop; store

L.157註:

1. 陸榮昌 Lù Rúng-chāng	N:	(name of a person)
2. 當選	V:	be elected
3. 西雅 yǎ 圖	N:	Seattle
4. 美國之音	N:	Voice of America
5. 明	N:	tomorrow (abb.of 明日 or 明天)
6. 播	N:	broadcast (abb. of 廣播)
播送	V:	broadcast
7. 有史以來	Ph:	since the beginning of (written) history
8. 訪問錄音	N:	interview recording
訪問記	N:	interview
9. 華語部	N:	Chinese department
10. 公職	N:	public office
11. 六時半	Ph:	half past six
12. 華人	N:	Chinese
13. 對手	N:	opponent, rival
14. 故	LW/MA:	therefore, hence
15. 左右	V:	control; determine
16. 家	N:	measure for business firm
17. 雜貨	N:	sundry goods
雜貨店	N:	general store

文言字:

1. 故 gù	MA:	therefore; hence

1.1 上週不熱故需水不多 It was not hot last week, therefore it did not need much water.

简体字练习

(一) 中国的中央政府组织很大，虽然每一个朝代的政府组织不都一样，大概都差不太多。

(二) 中国的考试制度是中国政府的一个特点。文人考试的成绩好都有机会在政府工作。

(三) 中国有一个有名的人看見很多中国念书的人老是念书，念的书不一定有用，还是念，念，念，念得身体不好，所以说：「读死书，死读书，读书死。」

(四) 华侨陆荣昌当选西雅图市议员。美国之音明播访问录音。

(五) 陆氏現年卅六岁是第一位担任公职的美籍华人。

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 711-715)

古 洲 富

漢 詞

(汉)

B. Radicals

1. 口 (mouth, 30) as in: 古
2. 氵 (water, 85) as in: 洲 漢
3. 宀 (roof, 40) as in: 富
4. 氵 (water, 85) as in: 漢 洲
5. 言 (words, 149) as in: 詞

第一百五十八課

第一部 對話

一個軍官李明,在電話裏給司令部王司令,報告作戰的情形.

李: 李明中尉給司令,報告我們這兒作戰的情形.

王: 你的單位,到了你們攻擊的那個農場(chǎng)沒有?

李: 我們到了那個農場(chǎng)那兒,駐(jù)了差不多一排敵人的軍隊.他們在那兒建立了一個四週防禦,在我們的進路都有雷區.

王: 你得到他們雷區的透(tòu)明圖麼?

李: 我們從一個軍官身上,找着一張.上頭有很清楚的記號.

王: 有沒有殺傷雷的記號?

李: 那個透(tòu)明圖上,有黑圈(chywān)的都是殺傷雷,可真不少.

L.158

王: 有了透(tòu)明圖,你們就可以從那些間隙(syì)那兒過去了.

李: 好像敵人在那些地方等着我們上圈套(chywāntàu),好用交叉(chā)射擊消滅我們.

王: 我們的進路有障礙(jàng ài)物擋(dǎng)着我們麼?

李: 有很多障礙(jàng ài)物橫(héng)過一條大路,多半是防禦戰車的障礙(jàng ài)物.

王: 你們得到的透(tòu)明圖上頭,有沒有地圖座標?

李: 有,看的很清楚.

王: 按你的判斷,敵人會不會開始逆襲(nì syí)?

李: 按我的判斷,敵人先是在那兒挖掘(chywé),在那兒不動,挑我們衝鋒的時候,用交叉(chā)射擊消滅我們.

王: 你看敵人的實力有多少?

李: 敵人在這個農場(chǎng)有一排人,可是農場(chǎng)左邊跟右邊的低地,還有很多棕(dzūng)色的房子,

裏頭有多少人就不知道了.

王:你看你應當怎麼辦?

李:離我們這兒十里的地方,有很大的煙霧(wù),一定攻擊那兒的部隊,有炮兵的支援,或是空中支援.我們這兒也需要.

王:你可以用羅(lwó)盤把敵人的地位找出來,通知炮兵給你們支援.

李:我一定這麼做.

王:弟兄們的人員損失大麼?

李:因為我們還沒有進攻,所以人員損失不大.就有一個專業士兵受傷了,幸虧血型合適,救護兵已經輸了血,給他包好了,用直昇飛機送到後方去了.

王:你看敵人抵抗的這麼利害,是不是遲滯(chŕ jr̀)戰鬥?

李:我想是的.他們要掩護他們的主力,撤退到他們的新陣地去.

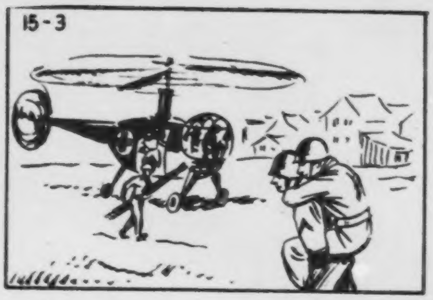
王: 所以我們得很快的,把他們的掩護部隊消滅,才好消滅他們的主力.你那兒需要增援麼?

李: 現在還不需要.我一會兒請求炮兵的支援,很快的可以把那個農場(chǎng)的一排人消滅.

王: 還有一件事.所有受傷的人員軍籍(jí)號碼,都給司令部報告,為的是不會弄(nùng)錯.

李: 一定,一定.我就給支援我們的炮兵打電話,結果再給您報告.

王: 好,好,希望一小時以內,把你們的任務完成.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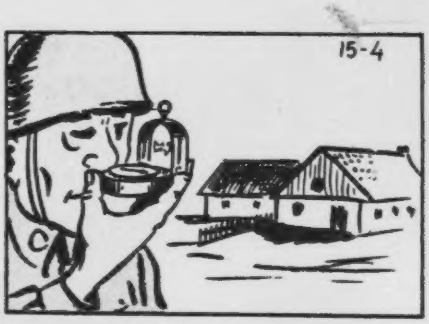
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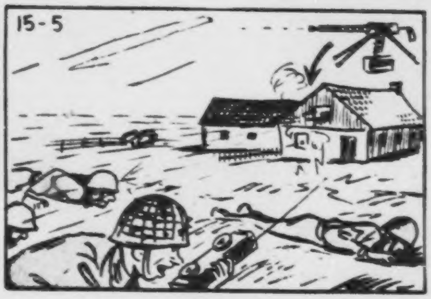
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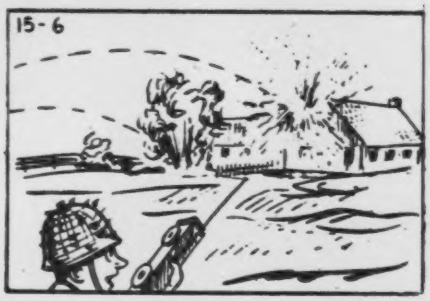
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L.158

Military Subject

Translation, Basic Dialogue

An officer, Lǐ Míng, reports by telephone to Commander Wáng at Headquarters on the battle situation.

Wáng: Did your unit reach the farm which you are to attack?

Lǐ: We have reached that farm. A platoon of enemy troops was stationed there. They built an all-around defense and laid mines on the approaches.

Wáng: Did you get an overlay of their mine field?

Lǐ: We found one on an officer. It is clearly marked.

Wáng: Are there any marks indicating antipersonnel mines?

Lǐ: On that overlay there are quite a few black circles which indicate antipersonnel mines.

Wáng: With an overlay, you will be able to pass through the gaps.

Lǐ: It seems that the enemy is waiting for us with their trap and will use cross fire to annihilate us.

Wáng: Are there any obstacles on the approaches.

Lǐ: There are plenty of obstacles which are blocking the main road. Most of them are anti-tank obstacles.

Wáng: Are there coordinates on the overlay that you found?

Lǐ: Yes. These are clearly distinguishable.

Wáng: In your opinion, would the enemy start counter-attacking us?

Lǐ: In my opinion, the enemy is digging in and staying put. When we charge, they will be using cross fire.

Wáng: What is the enemy's actual strength?

Lǐ: The enemy has one platoon on this farm. But on the lowland, to the left and right sides of the farm, there are many brown houses. I don't know how many men are in these houses.

Wáng: What do you think you should do?

Lǐ: Ten miles from here there is a lot of smoke. There must be artillery support or air support for the troops attacking that place. We also need support here.

Wáng: You can find out the enemy position with a compass and notify artillery to give you support.

Lǐ: We will do that.

Wáng: How are the casualties?

Lǐ: Since we have not attacked yet, our casualties are not heavy. Only an enlisted specialist was wounded. Fortunately, his blood type was a common one. The medic has already given him a transfusion and wrapped his wound. He was taken to the rear by helicopter.

Wáng: In your opinion, does the enemy's fierce resistance mean a delaying action?

Lǐ: I think so. They want to cover their main force's withdrawal to a new position.

Wáng: Therefore we have to annihilate their cover troops rapidly and then annihilate their main force. Do you need reinforcements there?

Lǐ: We don't need them now. In a moment, I will request for artillery support and annihilate the platoon on the farm quickly.

Wáng: One more thing. The service numbers of all wounded men should be reported to headquarters so there won't be any mistake.

Lǐ: Certainly. I will call artillery right now to give us support and will report the results later.

Wáng: Good. I hope you will accomplish your mission in an hour.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

43. búdùng	不動	SV:	motionless
44. chŕjr̀ jàndòu	遲滯戰鬥	N:	delaying action
45. chywān	圈	N:	circle
45.1 chywāntàu	圈套	N:	trap
45.2 shàng chywāntàu	上圈套	V:	fall into a trap
46. dīdì	低地	N:	low land
47. dìtú dzwòbyāu	地圖座標	N:	map coordinate
48. dzūng sè	棕色	N:	brown color
49. hénggwò	横過	V:	cut across
50. jìhau	記號	N:	mark, sign
50.1 dzwòjìhàu	做記號	VO:	to make a mark (on)
51. jìnlù	進路	N:	approach
52. jìshùbīng	技術兵	N:	enlisted specialist
53. jù	駐	V:	to be stationed (at)
54. jwānyè shr̀bīng	專業士兵	N:	enlisted specialist
55. jyānsyì	間隙	N:	gap
56. jyūnji hàumǎ	軍籍號碼	N:	service number
57. kūngjūng jr̄ywán	空中支援	N:	air support
58. lwópán	羅盤	N:	compass
59. pàndwàn	判斷	V/N:	judge, judgement
60. shēnshàng	身上	Ph:	on the body
61. shŕlì	實力	N:	strength (actual)
62. sywěsyǐng	血型	N:	blood type
63. sz̀jōufángyù	四週防禦	N:	all around defense
64. yānwù	烟霧	N:	smoke
65. jyāuchā shèjī	交叉射擊	N:	cross fire

生詞練習

1. 現在駐西德的軍隊是美國的第七軍.
2. 對付人海戰術最好的法子是用四週防禦.
3. 敵人的進路是經過王村的西邊兒.
4. 我所有的書都畫了一個十字的記號.
5. 請你把寫錯了的字上畫一個圈.
6. 這兩個桌子中間沒有間隙.

7. a. 很多有名的人都上了共產黨的圈套.

b. 我們得特別小心共產黨的圈套.

8. a. 交叉射擊的時候砲火集中.

b. 我們的軍隊在炮火下前進.

9. a. 普通的汽車都有四個檔.

b. 請你擋住他別叫他進來.

10. a. 那條火車的鐵路橫過這個城.

b. 那張畫兒橫着掛好看.

11. 軍人都得會看地圖座標.

12. 他對敵人的判斷很準確.

13. 那個人站着不動好像是一棵樹.

14. 他挑的顏色是我最喜歡的.

15. 美國陸軍的實力是世界上最强大的.

16. 在低地上蓋房子很不安全.

17. 那張桌子是棕色的.

18. 這個地方每天早上煙霧特別大.

19. 羅盤是航海的時候非常重要的東西.

20. 在汽車部隊裏的士兵都是專業士兵(技術兵).

21. 血型的種類很多.

22. 撤退的時候為了安全起見我們得用遲滯戰鬥.

23. 每個軍人都有一個軍籍號碼.

24. 要是沒有空中支援我們的地面部隊跟敵人作戰的時候我們一定會吃虧.

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 一個重要的陣地為甚麼一定得駐很多軍隊？
2. 甚麼是四週防禦？
3. 要是你知道敵人的進路得多派軍隊防守麼？
4. 一個軍官地圖上的記號都得認識麼？
5. 透明圖上的黑圈是甚麼記號？
6. 打仗的時候要是在敵人陣地找到間隙是不是容易突破敵人的陣地？
7. 打仗的時候為甚麼得小心上敵人的圈套？
8. 為甚麼交叉射擊很利害？
9. 美國的汽車有幾個擋？
10. 有了雷區是不是可以擋住敵人？
11. 為甚麼横過敵人的雷區很危險？
12. 軍人為甚麼得會看地圖座標？

13. 為甚麼打仗的時候指揮官的判斷很要緊?

14. 敵人來攻擊的時候不動行不行?

15. 買東西的時候為甚麼得挑得很仔細?

16. 衝鋒的時候用甚麼兵器最好?

17. 打仗的時候為甚麼得知道敵人的實力?

18. 要是你的房子在低地有甚麼不好?

19. 打仗的時候為甚麼汽車載重車常常用棕色?

20. 轟炸的時候煙霧為甚麼很多?

21. 羅盤有甚麼用?

22. 專業士兵管些甚麼事?

23. 輸血的時候為甚麼血型很要緊?

24. 甚麼是遲滯戰鬥?

25. 為甚麼軍人得有軍籍號碼?

26. 打仗的時候為甚麼空中支援很要緊?

27. 你自己的東西都有一個記號麼?

28. 你想你自己是一個很容易上圈套的人麼為甚麼？

29. 你買東西的時候是不是像一個女人喜歡挑來挑去？

30. 普通對一件事情的判斷一個人是不是應當對那件事有很多的經驗？

31. 一個軍隊的實力可以決定一個戰爭的成功或是失敗麼還有甚麼别的原故？

32. 一輛汽車上山的時候最好用幾擋？

IV Translation Exercise

1. Troops were sent to block that road to the city. You will not be able to cross the place that they have blocked.
2. When we have clear map coordinates, we will have no difficulty in finding places on it.
3. Please mark the page that you are reading, so that you can return to it later.
4. Enlisted specialists with a knowledge of foreign languages are needed in overseas areas.
5. If you look carefully, you will see that some Americans have brown eyes.
6. The sailors stationed in Taipei will be transferred to Kaohsiung (Gāusyúng) soon.
7. When we see that he cannot even do the easy things, we can forecast that he won't be able to do the hard things.
8. Each soldier has a service number. He keeps this number as long as he is in the service.
9. There is a gap between the number of divisions they have and need.
10. It is sometimes necessary to fight a delaying action, not on the battlefield, but at a conference table.
11. What is that sign which has five circles to it?
12. California has decided to do away with smog by not permitting burning.
13. The approaches to the hill have all been blocked by the enemy.
14. I do not have any money on me, but I will let you have some if you will come to my office tomorrow morning.
15. All-round defense means that all approaches to the city must be guarded properly.

16. The actual strength of the enemy is not known, but we expect them to send 20,000 men to fight us.

17. He offered to give us something free, but I think that is a trap, so I advise you not to accept it.

18. Before you begin fighting, the Army would like to know your blood type. They keep (save) this for future use.

19. The compass is used when it is impossible to determine (judge) direction.

20. Air support is very necessary in modern warfare. We all have to depend on it.

第五部　新聞

(一)

赫(Hè)魔承認
農業困難

〔美聯社羅(Lwó)馬尼(ní)亞(yǎ)布(Bù)加勒(lè)斯(sz̄)特廿日電〕蘇(Sū)俄(È)總理在作了「需要腦筋與資本以趕上美國」的聲明後今天前往羅(Lwó)馬尼(ní)亞(yǎ)各省.

他在此間附近的西庫(kù)告訴集體農場的農民說.「我們有腦筋並且我們將獲得資本.然後我們將可超過美國」

雖然很樂觀,赫(Hè)某仍然承認共產主義在說服農人接受集體農場方面有很多困難.他說「不要以為你們在羅(Lwó)馬尼(ní)亞(yǎ)完成了集體化而驕傲.在農民的心靈裏永遠存在着心理上的問題.沒有一個人生來就是共產黨.在集體化之後農民還是要去尋找他自己的馬匹.並且感到牠仍然是他自己的財產」

(二)生字:

1.	魔	mwó	N:	demon;devil;malignant spirit
	赫魔		N:	Khrushchev, the devil
	赫 Hè 魯 lǔ 雪 sywě 夫		N:	Khrushchev
2.	承	chéng	V:	receive;hold;inherit;certain
	承認		V:	admit;acknowledge;recognize
3.	腦	nǎu	N:	brain
4.	筋	jīn	N:	tendons:sinews:muscles;nerves
	腦筋		N:	brain
5.	附	fù	V:	be near to; adhere;attach; append
	附近		N:	vicinity;near-by
6.	廿(念)	nyàn	NU:	twenty; a score
7.	超	chāu	V:	transcend;pass;overtake;exceed
	超過		V:	surpass; exceed
8.	仍	réng	LW/A:	still (literary equivalent of 還)
	仍然		A:	still
9.	驕	jyāu	SV:	proud:arrogant:boastful
10.	傲	àu	SV:	proud;haughty;overbearing
	驕傲		SV:	proud;haughty;overbearing
11.	靈	líng	SV:	ingenious;smart;intelligent
	心靈		N:	heart; mind
12.	匹	pǐ	M:	measure for horse
	馬匹		N:	horses
13.	感	gǎn	V:	affect;influence;touch;move
	感到		V:	feel; sense

L.158	感覺	V:	feel; sense
14.	牠 tā	N:	it
15.	財 tsái	N:	wealth; riches; property
	財產	N:	property
16.	以為	V:	suppose; think that; consider

註:

1.	羅Lwó馬尼ni亞yǎ	PW:	Romania
2.	布加勒斯特 Bù jyā lǐ sž tè	PW:	Bucharest
3.	需要	N/V:	need
4.	資本	N:	capital
5.	以	A:	to; in order to; so as to
6.	趕上	RV:	catch up
7.	聲明	V/N:	state/statement
8.	西庫 kù	PW:	(a place in Romania)
9.	集體	N:	collective
	集體化	V/N:	collectivize/collectivization
10.	農場	N:	farm
11.	樂 lè觀	SV:	optimistic
12.	赫Hè 某	N:	a certain person by the name Khrushchev
13.	心理上	A:	psychologically
14.	生來就是	Ph:	born to be
15.	然後	A:	then; afterward

16. 説服 RV: persuade L.158

文言字:

1. 仍 rēng	A: still (similar to 還)
仍然	A: still
1.1 仍在努力中	still making effort
1.2 仍然如此	still the same

L.158

简体字练习

(一)那个农场驻了差不多一排敌人的軍队.
他们在那儿建立了一个四週防御,
在我们的进路都有雷区.

(二)那张透明图上有黑圈的都是杀伤雷.

(三)有一个专业士兵受伤了,幸亏血型合适,
救护兵已经给他输了血,用直昇飞机
送到后方去了.

(四)苏俄总理告诉集体农场的农民说:
「我们有脑筋,並且我们将获得资本
然后我们将可超过美国……」

(五)不要以为你们在罗马尼亚完成了集体化
而骄傲,在农民的心灵里永远存在着
心理上的问题……」

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 716-720)

輸 血 元

試 和

B. Radicals

1. 車 (cart, 159) as in: 輸
2. 血 (blood, 143) as in: 血
3. 儿 (man, 10) as in: 元
4. 言 (words, 149) as in: 試
5. 口 (mouth, 30) as in: 和

L.158

C. Dictionary Drill

Characters Whose Radicals are Hard to Identify

At the back of Mathews' Chinese English Dictionary on pages from 1222 through 1225, there is a list of characters the radicals of which are very ambiguous. Whenever there is difficulty in identifying the radical of a character and therefore it becomes impossible to locate it in the dictionary, consult this list which is arranged by the number of strokes of the entire character.

1. Exercise: Identify the radicals and find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Radical	**Wade-Giles Romanization**	**Meaning**
九			
乞			
才			
井			
王			
申			
君			
吳			
肖			
劵			
垂			
東			
冒			
叛			
套			
恭			
烏			
袁			

L.158

	Radical	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
將			
教			
傘			
舒			
蒙			
輝			
聽			

2. Home Work: Identify the radicals and find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Radical	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
了			
切			
失			
永			
弟			
相			
巢			
求			
武			
蜀			
夢			
興			
學			
營			
變			
燕			
幾			
此			
初			
兩			
易			
拜			
美			
差			

第一百五十九課

中國政府的組織(下)

第一部 對話

李: 您今天可以給我說一說,貴國國民政府的組織麼?

王: 敝(bì)國國民政府的組織,是根據孫中山先生的五權憲(syàn)法組織的.

李: 我就知道立法,行政,司法三權怎麼有五權?

王: 因為中國的政府,傳統上,很注意考試,跟監察政府官吏(lì),所以孫中山先生把考試跟監察提高到跟立法司法行政一樣的地位.

李: 貴國國家的元首是不是總統?

王: 敝(bì)國國家的元首是總統,也有一位副總統.

李: 貴國的總統,副總統是怎麼選舉的?

王: 不是人民直接選舉的,是人民選舉國民大會代表,國民大會代表,再選舉的總統,副總統.

李: 貴國的國民代表大會,就管選舉總統麼?

王: 敝(bì)國的國民代表大會,也管通過憲(syàn)法跟修改憲(syàn)法.

李: 貴國有沒有內閣(gě)?

王: 敝(bì)國最高的行政機關是行政院.行政院長是總統提名,一定得(děi)立法院通過.

李: 行政院有很多部麼?

王: 一般政府有的部都有.比方說外交部,內政部,國防部,財政部,經濟部甚麼的.

李: 貴國的立法機關是不是國會?

王: 敝(bì)國的立法機關是立法院,不是國會.立法委(wěi)員是人民選舉的.

李: 立法院就管創制(chwàngjr)法律,跟修改法律麼?

王: 立法院除了創制(chwàngjr)跟修改法律以外,也管

通過行政院長,跟各部部長的任命.

李: 國家的預算也是立法院通過麼?

王: 也得立法院通過.

李: 政府的政$\overset{\text{tsè}}{\text{策}}$給立法院報告麼?

王: 政府的政$\overset{\text{tsè}}{\text{策}}$也由行政院長,或是有關係的部長,給立法院報告.

李: 立法院院長是不是總統任命的?

王: 立法院院長當然不能由總統任命,要不然立法院就不是一個$\overset{\text{dú}}{\text{獨}}$立的機關.

李: 立法院院長是人民選舉的麼?

王: 立法院院長是立法$\overset{\text{wěi}}{\text{委}}$員在一塊選舉的.當然他得先被人民選舉做立法$\overset{\text{wěi}}{\text{委}}$員,才有機會做立法院長.

李: 貴國的考試院也是人民選舉的麼?

王: $\overset{\text{bì}}{\text{敝}}$國的考試院院長跟$\overset{\text{wěi}}{\text{委}}$員,都是總統提名,監察院通過.

李: 要是考試院院長由總統提名,那就不算

一個獨(dú)立機關吧?

王:考試院院長由總統提名,可是不受行政院的控制(kùng jr̀).所以地位也得(děi)高,這就是孫中山先生注重考試的意思.

李:監察院呢?

王:監察院委(wěi)員由人民選舉,監察院院長由監察院委(wěi)員自己選舉.

李:監察院主要的工作是甚麼?

王:監察院主要的工作.是監察政府工作人員.並且同意考試院長,考試委員,司法院長跟大法官的任命.

李:貴國的司法院長跟大法官是總統提名的麼?

王:是總統提名的可是得監察院同意.

李:貴國的各級法院,也附屬在司法院麼?

王:敝(bì)國一般法院是司法行政部管理的.司法行政部在行政院,不在司法院.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

The Organization of the Chinese Government (II)

Lǐ: Can you tell me a little about the organization of the National Government of your honorable country today?

Wáng: The organization of the National Government of my humble country is bassed on the quintuple-power constitution (written) by Mr. Jung-shan Swūn.

Lǐ: I only know about the three powers: legislative, administrative, and judicial. Why are there five powers ?

Wáng: Because the Chinese Government traditionally has paid a good deal of attention to examinations and the overseeing of government officials. Mr. Jūng-shān Swūn elevated examinations and inspections to the same status as those of legislation, judiciary, and administration.

Lǐ: Is the Chief Executive of your honorable country the President?

Wáng: The Chief Executive of my humble country is the President. There is also a Vice President.

Lǐ: How are the President and the Vice President of your honorable country elected?

Wáng: They are not elected directly by the people. The people elect delegates to the National Assemble, who, in turn, elect the President and the Vice President.

Lǐ: Is the National Assemble of your honorable country solely for electing the President?

Wáng: The National Assembly of my humble country also takes care of passing and amending the constitution.

Lǐ: Does your honorable country have a cabinet?

Wáng: The highest administrative organ in my humble country is the Administrative or Executive Ywàn,of which the head is nominated by the President and approved (confirmed) by the Legislative Ywàn.

Lǐ: Are there many departments or ministries?

Wáng: There are departments which a government normally has, such as Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economic Affairs, etc.

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Lǐ: Is the Legislature of your honorable country a parliament?

Wáng: No, the legislature of my humble country is the Legislative Ywàn, not a parliament. Members of the Legislative Ywàn are elected by the people.

Lǐ: Is the Legislative Ywàn solely for enacting and amending laws?

Wáng: Besides enacting and amending laws the Legislative Ywàn also handles the approval of the appointment of the Head of the Administrative Ywàn and various department heads.

Lǐ: Does the national budget have to be approved by the Legislative Ywàn?

Wáng: Yes, it must pass the Legislative Ywàn.

Lǐ: Are the policies of the government reported to the Legislative Ywàn?

Wáng: Yes, government policies are to be reported to the Legislative Ywàn by the head of the Executive Ywàn or the department heads concerned.

Lǐ: Is the head of the Legislative Ywàn appointed by the President?

Wáng; The head of the Legislative Ywàn certainly is not appointed by the President. Otherwise the Legislative Ywàn would not be an independent organ.

Lǐ: Is the head of the Legislative Ywàn elected?

Wáng: The head of the Legislative Ywàn is elected from among its members. Naturally one has to be elected a legislator or a member of the Legislative Ywàn by the people, before he has a chance to be (elected) the head of the Legislative Ywàn.

Lǐ: Is the Examination Ywàn of your honorable country also elected by the people?

Wáng: The head as well as the members of the Examination Ywàn are all nominated by the President and approved by the Control Ywàn.

Lǐ: If the head of the Examination Ywàn is nominated by the President then it cannot be regarded as an independent organ, I presume.

Wáng: The head of the Examination Ywàn is not only nominated by the President but it is also beyond the control of the Administrative Ywàn. So its status is also very high. This is what was meant by Mr.Jūng-shān Swūn in stressing examination.

Lǐ: How about the Control Ywàn?

Wáng: Members of the Control Ywàn are elected by the people but its head is elected among its own members.

Lǐ: What is the primary job of the Control Ywàn?

Wáng: The principal work of the Control Ywàn is to oversee the government personnel and to approve the appointment of the head and the members of the Examination Ywàn, Chief and Associate Justices of the Judicial Ywàn.

Lǐ: Are the head of the Judicial Ywàn and its members,i.e., the Supreme Court Justices, nominated by the President?

Wáng: Yes, they are. But they have to be approved by the Control Ywàn.

Lǐ: Are courts at all levels in your honorable country under the Legislative Ywàn?

Wáng: Justice courts ordinarily are under the jurisdiction of the Justice Department which is in the Administrative Ywàn and not in the Judicial Ywàn.

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第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

65.	chwántŭng (shang)	傳統(上)	N/Adv:	tradition(al)/ traditionally
66.	chwăngjr̀	創制	V:	initiate, create
67.	dàfăgwān	大法官	N:	equivalent of the supreme court justice
68.	dìng	定	V:	determine, define
69.	fùdzŭngtŭng	副總統	N:	Vice President (of a nation)
69.	fù	副	N:	assistant, vice-
70.	gwómín dàhwèi	國民大會	N:	National Assembly
71.	jīngjìbù	經濟部	N:	Ministry of Economic Affairs
71.1	jīngjì	經濟	N/SV:	economy/ economic
72.	nèijèngbù	內政部	N:	Ministry of interior
72.1	nèijèng	內政	N:	Internal affairs
73.	nèigé	內閣	N:	The Cabinet
74.	rènmìng	任命	V/N:	appoint/ appointment
75.	syōugăi	修改	V/N:	amend, alter/ amendment, change, alteration
76.	sywănjyŭ	選舉	V/N:	elect/ election
77.	sz̄fă syíngjèngbù	司法行政部	N:	Ministry of Judicial Affairs and Administration
78.	tígāu	提高	V/N:	elevate, raise/ elevation,rise
79.	tímíng	提名	VO/N:	nominate/ nomination
80.	tsáijèngbù	財政部	N:	Ministry of Finance
80.1	tsáijèng	財政	N:	finances/ financial affairs
81.	tūnggwò	通過	V:	pass (a motion)
82.	wŭchywán syànfă	五權憲法	N:	Five-Power Constitution
83.	yóu	由	CV:	per, through, via, by

84.	yùswàn	預算	N/V:	budget/ to budget, to forecas
85.	ywànjǎng	院長	N:	head of the Ywàn

Notes:

1.	Sānchywán	三權	N:	Three-Power (Branches) of Government
	sz̄fǎ	司法	N:	Judiciary
	syíngjèng	行政	N:	Executive
	lìfǎ	立法	N:	Legislative
2.	Wǔchywán	五權	N:	Five-Power (Branches)of Government
	sz̄fǎ	司法	N:	Judiciary
	syíngjèng	行政	N:	Executive
	lìfǎ	立法	N:	Legislative
	kǎushr̀	考試	N:	Examination
	jyānchá	監察	N:	Supervisory and control
3.	wǔywàn	五院	N:	The Five Yuans
	sz̄fǎ ywàn	司法院	N:	Judiciary Yuan
	syíngjèng ywàn	行政院	N:	Executive Yuan
	Lìfǎ ywàn	立法院	N:	Legislative Yuan
	Kǎushr̀ ywàn	考試院	N:	Examination Yuan
	Jyānchá ywàn	監察院	N:	Control Yuan

生詞練習

1. 這是一個傳統上的看法,把父親的地位看得很高.

2. 立法院創制法律也有修改法律的權力.

3. 中國政府有十七個大法官.

4. 要是他請客你一定去麽?已經決定了麽?

5. a. 美國的副總統也是人民選舉的.

b. 他是我們的副主席.

6. 國民大會的代表是人民選舉的.

7. 經濟部管理經濟上的問題.

8. 一個國家的內政是內政部管的.

9. 每一個國家都有一個內閣麽?

10. 行政院院長是由總統任命的.

11. 國民大會有修改憲法的權力.

12. 美國的總統不是人民直接選舉的.

13. 中國的司法行政部也是屬於行政院的.

14. 因為現在東西都貴了所以他們的待遇

也提高了.

15. 行政院長是先由總統提名立法院通過.

16. 財政部管理一個國家的財政.

17. 那些問題在上次開會的時候已經都通過了.

18. 五權憲法是中國政府的行政權.

19. 那件事應當由誰決定.

20. 每一個國家每年都有一個預算.

21. 行政院院長是中國政府最高的行政官.

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第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 中國國民政府的組織是根據孫中山先生的甚麼組織的?
2. 五權憲法是那五權?
3. 中國的總統和副總統是人民選舉的麼?
4. 國民大會代表除了選舉總統以外還做甚麼事?
5. 中國最高的行政機關是甚麼?
6. 行政院長是經過甚麼手續才能當行政院長?
7. 行政院有些甚麼部?
8. 中國的立法機關是甚麼?
9. 立法委員是人民選舉的麼?
10. 立法院院長是總統任命的麼?是怎麼來的?
11. 立法院管些甚麼事?
12. 考試院院長和委員也是人民選舉的麼?

是怎麼來的？

13. 考試院院長和委員既然都是總統提名，監察院通過，那麼考試院就不是一個獨立機關了，對不對？為甚麼？

14. 監察院是怎麼成立的？

15. 監察院主要的工作是甚麼？

16. 司法院長和大法官是誰任命的？

17. 中國的各級法院都附屬在司法院麼？是那院的那部管？

IV Translation Exercise

1. The prices of all books used here have been raised by ten percent.

2. Most Vice-Presidents have nothing to do in the four years in the White House.

3. Three students have been appointed as the class-monitors (heads) in order to help keep order.

4. When the cabinet resigns, the President asks someone else to form a new one.

5. Rules are determined (defined) to protect the freedom of all people.

6. How many supreme court justices are there in the Chinese judicial system?

7. The presidential system in China was created in 1911 after the success of the October 10th Revolution.

8. If we want to elect a new president, each section should nominate at least one person.

9. Spending your money on the first day of the month, and not having any to spend during the rest of the month is not economical.

10. When will the elections be held? Do you think that Mr. Wang will be elected?

11. The banks are controlled by the Ministry of Finance. This is the system they have in many countries.

12. After the article he wrote had been revised, it sounded much nicer.

13. The five-powered constitution is not quite the same as the American type of constitution, which consists of three-powers.

14. The Ministry of Justice does not have a Supreme Court Justice as its head.

15. The internal affairs of a nation are not the business of any other nation.

16. The budget has to be passed by congress before the cabinet can act on (use) it.

17. The head of each Ywàn is nominated by the President. But his nomination has to be approved (passed) by the Congress.

18. Traditionally, the Spring Festival was the Lunar New Year. Tradition tells us to stop working and began to play on New Year Eve.

19. The National Assembly is not the same as the Congress in the United States.

20. Financial conditions in that company are quite bad. I will not deal with it.

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第五部 新聞

(一) 臺灣漁民九人
被菲(Fēi)律(lyû)賓(bīn)捕扣

〔美聯社馬尼(ní)拉(lā)二十二日電〕 警局宣稱一艘臺灣漁船上的九名船員今日被飛機送抵馬尼(ní)拉(lā) 他們可能是因為違反菲(Fēi)律(lyû)賓(bīn)法律而被捕.

這艘漁船在呂(lǔ)宋(sùng)東南一小島海岸外二十哩被菲(Fēi)律(lyû)賓(bīn)海軍軍艦截獲. 警局發言人說:「截獲該漁船的地點是菲(Fēi)律(lyû)賓(bīn)領海的一部分」

一空軍飛機將該船船員運抵馬尼(ní)拉(lā)俾由移民局調查.

馬來亞(yǎ)考察團
昨來臺訪問

〔中央社訊〕 馬來亞(yǎ)鳳梨工業考察團五人由劉集漢率領昨(二十二)日下午自東京(jīng)

飛來臺北;將作五天之訪問. 與該團同行者尚有聯合國糧農組織職員阿(Ā)不都拉(lā)塞(sài)基(jī). 他們將參觀並考察臺灣的鳳梨工業和農業.

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(二)生字：

1.	漁	yú	V:	fish; fishing
	漁民		N:	fisherman
	漁船		N:	fishing boat
2.	捕	bǔ	V:	catch;seize;apprehend
3.	扣	kòu	V/N:	detain;knock;button;discount/ button
	捕扣		V:	arrest and detain
4.	艘	sōu	M:	(measure for boat, ships)
5.	飛	fēi	V:	fly
	飛機		N:	airplane
6.	違	wéi	V:	disobey;oppose;disregard
	違反		V:	contravene; violate
7.	律	lyù	N:	law;statute;rule;principle
	法律		N:	law; statute; act
8.	艦	jyàn	N:	ship (military)
9.	艇	tǐng	N:	small vessel
	艦艇		N:	ships
10.	截	jyé	V:	cut off; intercept; divide
	截獲		V:	intercept and catch
11.	俾	bēi or bì	LW:	cause; enable; so that
12.	率	shwài	V:	lead; take
	率領		V:	lead; take
13.	職	jř	N:	office;position;official duty; post
	職員		N:	employee;staff member;official
14.	鳳	fèng	N:	phoenix

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15.	梨 lí	N: pear
	鳳梨	N: pine apple

註：

1.	菲Fēi律lyù賓bīn	N: Philippine
2.	馬尼ní拉lā	N: Manila
3.	警局	N: police department
4.	船員	N: member of a crew of a ship
5.	呂lyǔ 宋 sùng	N: Luzon
6.	領海	N: territorial water
7.	空軍	N: air force
8.	移民局	N: immigration office
9.	考察團	N: study or investigation group (touring)
	考察	V: investigate or study (on a tour)
10.	同行者	N: people travelling together
	同行	V: travel together
11.	糧農組織	N: Food and Agriculture Organization
12.	阿不都拉塞基 A bū dōu lā sài jī	N: Abdula Segi
13.	劉Lyóu集jí漢hàn	N: (name of a person)
14.	團長	N: head of a group

文言字：

1. 俾 bēi or bì V/CV: cause;enable; so that

1.1 請速預備一切俾可準時開會

Please make all preparations quickly so that the meeting can convene on time.

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简体字练习

(一) 中华民国政府的组织是根据孙中山先生的五权宪法组织的.

(二) 中国人民不直接选举总统. 他们先选举国民大会代表,国民大会代表再选总统.

(三) 中国立法机关是立法院. 立法委员是人民选举的.

(四) 立法院是独立机关,所以立法院院长不是总统任命的.

(五) 马来亚凤梨工业考察团五人由刘集区率领,飞来台北作五天访问.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 721-725)

育 温 腿

組 織

(织)

B. Radicals

1. 月 (flesh, 130) as in: 育
2. 氵 (water, 85) as in: 温
3. 月 (flesh, 130) as in: 腿
4. 糹 (silk, 120) as in: 組
5. 糹 (silk, 120) as in: 織

第一百六十課

第一部　對話

情報軍官王明,跟諜報員趙中,
研究到敵人後方做情報.

王:司令部接到報告,在敵人後方王城的軍事試驗室,有很多機密軍事$\overset{\text{dz̄}}{\text{資}}$料,讓我派人去弄回來,我預備派你去.

趙:您是要把那些機密軍事資料偷出來,還是把那些文件用照相機,照相帶回來?

王:當然是照相帶回來,敵人才不會發現.我們已經得到那些資料了.

趙:我怎麼有法子進到那個試驗室去呢?

王:我們知道那兒的一個值$\overset{\text{chín}}{\text{勤}}$軍官姓$\overset{\text{Swūn}}{\text{孫}}$的,老是在晚上十點鐘,偷偷的去看他的女朋友,一直到十二點才回來,那個時候你可以進去.

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趙: 晚上屋子的光夠不夠照相用的?

王: 你開開台燈,用很快的片子一定行.

趙: 我把那些機密軍事資料照相了以後,怎麼給您送來?

王: 敵人的郵電檢查很利害,你當然不能把片子寄回來.你可以到王城東大街二十號找一個叫張大中的.他有無線電發報機,把片子內容用密碼代字,加密,或是譯密打過來,我收到了一譯明就知道了.這個法子就不怕敵人$\overset{\text{jyé}}{截}$收了.

趙: 要是有的資料,我要把原文給您送來的時候,怎麼辦?

王: 你就在每天早上十點鐘,到那個城的圖書館,在樓下第十二排書架第二層,把資料放在第一本書裏頭.我有人去取.

趙: 我到那個試驗室去的時候,要是發現很多軍事資料,是不是都照相?

王:要是有時候最好都照相,要是時候不夠,就把最重要的照下來.

趙:敵人的機密軍事資料,是怎麼分類的?

王:敵人的保密事項,分絕對機密,極機密,機密跟密四種.你先把絕對機密的弄出來,再有時間就找極機密的.

趙:您知道敵人在王城的反情報怎麼樣?

王:他們有那麼重要的試驗室在那兒,當然有反情報人員.不但是負責保密,也負責監視,我們的破壞工作人員,不讓我們陰謀破壞.所以你得很小心.

趙:一定,一定.我去的時候,我住在王城東大街二十號張大中先生的家麼?

王:你可別在他家住.你們兩個只要一個人出事,兩個人就都完了.張大中是一個醫生.他一個禮拜只看一兩次病,借機會用無線電發報機,是可以的.

趙: 我得在王城住多麼久?

王: 大概一個月. 你的任務一完成,就把你調回來.

趙: 我可以帶多少錢?

王: 不要帶太多錢.用完了可以跟張大中要.回來給我報告.

趙: 我甚麼時候可以走?

王: 明天就走.司令很着急,要我們的報告.

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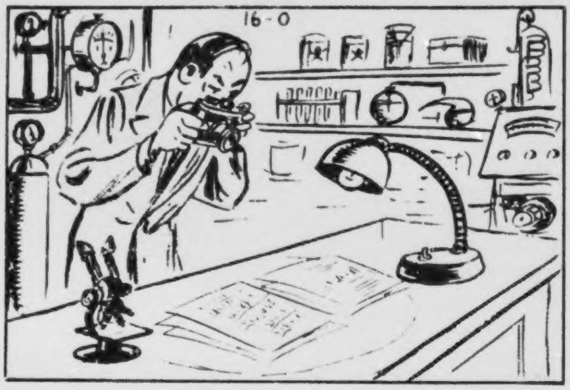
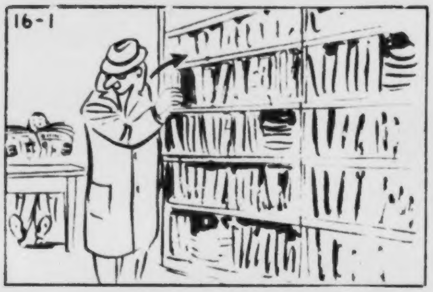
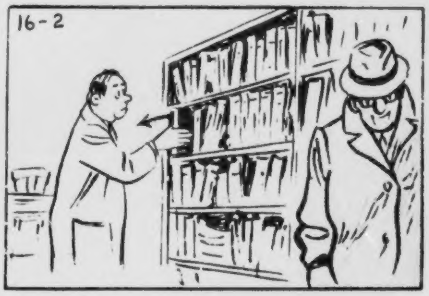
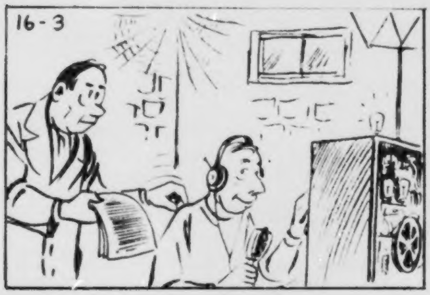

16-0


16-1


16-2


16-3

Military Subject

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Intelligence officer, Wáng Míng, studies how to go into the enemy's rear area to do intelligence work with agent, Jāu Jūng.

Wáng: Headquarters has received reports that in the military laboratory at Wáng City, to the enemy's rear, there is much classified military information. I have been ordered to get this. I plan to send you on this mission.

Jàu: Do you want this classified material, itself, or do you want it photographed?

Wáng: Of course we want it photographed. Otherwise, the enemy would find out that we have already obtained the material.

Jàu: How do I get into that laboratory?

Wáng: We know that the duty officer, named Swún, always sneaks out at 10 o'clock in the evening to see his girl friend and is never back until 12 o'clock. You can enter that laboratory while he is gone.

Jàu: Is the light in the room good enough to take pictures at night?

Wáng: You turn the desk light on and use fast film. I think that this would be alright.

Jàu: After I have taken the pictures of this material, how do I send them to you.

Wáng: Enemy censorship is very strict. You certainly can not send the film back. Let me tell you now. In Wáng City, look for a man named Jāng Dà Jūng, at 20 East Main St. He has a radio transmitter. You can code or encrypt the contents of the film and send them out. I shall decode them after I receive them and know what is contained. This way we won't have to worry about interception by the enemy.

Jàu: If there is something that I have to send to you in the original text, what should I do?

Wáng: Then you should go to the city library any day at 10 AM and put the material in the first book on the second shelf of the twelfth aisle. I shall send someone to obtain it.

Jàu: When I am in that laboratory and find much military information, should I take pictures of everything?

Wáng: If you have time, it is best that you take pictures of everything. If you don't have enough time, just take pictures of the important material.

Jàu: How is classified military information divided into different types?

Wáng: The enemy's classified matters are classified into four categories: namely, top secret, secret, confidential, and restricted. Try to get top secret material first. If you still have time, get the secret material.

Jàu: Do you know how the counter-intelligence work in Wáng City is doing?

Wáng: Since they have such an important laboratory there, naturally they must have counter-intelligence personnel. It is not only responsible for security matters, but it is also watching our saboteurs and preventing us from doing sabotage work. Therefore, you have to be very careful.

Jàu: Certainly, when I arrive there, I should stay in Jāng Dà Jūng's house at 20 East Main Street.

Wáng: Don't stay in his house. If either one of you gets into trouble, you would both be finished. Jāng Dà Jūng is a medical doctor. It's alright for him to go out once or twice a week to see his patients and use the radio transmitter.

Jàu: How long am I going to stay in Wáng City?

Wáng: Probably a month. You will come back as soon as your mission is accomplished.

Jàu: How much money can I take with me?

Wáng: Don't take too much. You can ask Jāng Dà-jūng for money when you need any. Report this to me when you come back.

Jàu: When do I start on my journey?

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Wáng: You will start tomorrow. Our commander is very anxious to hear our report.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

86. bǎumì shr̀syàng	保密事項	N:	classified matter
86.1 bǎumì	保密	N:	security
86.2 shr̀syàng	事項	N:	matter
87. dùngshēn	動身	V:	start on journey
88. fǎnchíngbàu	反情報	N:	counter-intelligence
89. fēnlèi	分類	N/V:	classification/ classify (to divide into classes)
90. gwāng	光	N:	light
91. jīmì jyūnshr dž̄lyàu	機密軍事資料	N:	classified military information (material)
92. jŕchín jyūngwān	值勤軍官	N:	duty officer
93. jyāmì	加密	V:	encode
94. jyéshōu	截收	V/N:	intercept/ interception (of messages)
95. míngwén tūngsyìn	明文通信	N:	clear message
96. pái	排	N:	aisle, row
97. pwòhwài gūngdzwo rénywán	破壞工作人員	N:	sabotage personnel
98. pyāndz	片子	N:	film
99. shr̀yànshr̀	試驗室	N:	laboratory
100. shūjyà	書架	N:	bookshelf
101. táidēng	檯燈	N:	desk lamp
102. tséng	層	N:	layer, story (building)
103. túshūgwǎn	圖書館	N:	library
104. yìmì	譯密	V:	encrypt
104.1 yìmíng	譯名	V:	decode
105. yīnmóu pwòhwài	陰謀破壞	V/N:	sabotage
105.1 yīnmóu	陰謀	V/N:	conspire, conspiracy

106. yóudyàn jyǎnchá	郵電檢查	N:	mail and telegram censorship
107. yǎnjìng	眼鏡	N:	eye glasses
108. ywánwén	原文	N:	original text
108.1 dyànwén	電文	N:	text of telegram

Notes:

jywédwèijīmì	絶對機密	N:	top secret
jíjīmì	極機密	N:	secret
jīmì	機密	N:	confidential
mì	密	N:	restricted

生詞練習

1. a. 政府裏有許多保密事項.
   b. 每一個軍人都應當保密.
   c. 這些事項得詳詳細細的討論.
2. a. 那個大樓是藏機密軍事資料的地方.
   b. 別在公共汽車上討論機密的事.
   c. 可以把那件事當作談話的資料.
3. 資料分類是很複雜的工作.
4. 這間屋子的光太强了對眼睛不太好.
5. 張上尉是今天的值勤軍官.
6. 這個電文發出去以前請加密後再發出去.
7. 反情報人員得截收敵人的無線電通信.
8. 普通的電報都是用明文通信的.
9. 上課的時候你喜歡坐在前排麼?
10. 我們已經發現敵人的破壞工作人員是從甚麼地方來的了.

11. 這張電影片子不壞.
12. 你的書架上有幾本書.
13. 每張書桌上都應當有一個台燈.
14. 這所新蓋的大樓有幾層?
15. 譯密是一件非常難的工作.
16. 只有專家才可以把密碼譯明.
17. 陰謀破壞是共產黨最利害的武器.
18. 他們的陰謀實在可怕.
19. 在這屋子裏的人差不多都不戴眼鏡.
20. 電報打出去以後應當把原文留着.
21. 昨天敵人發出來的電文都被我們截收了.
22. 研究化學的不能沒有化學試驗室.
23. 在共產黨的國家裏人民打的電報跟寫的信都要經過政府的郵電檢查.

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 你在學校的時候常常去實驗室麼?
2. 在試驗室作試驗的時候為甚麼得小心?
3. 機密軍事資料為甚麼不應當讓敵人知道?
4. 三十五公釐照相機為甚麼很方便?
5. 值勤軍官管甚麼事情?
6. 照相的時候光不夠行不行?
7. 寫字的時候為甚麼用台燈更方便?
8. 照相機用的片子都一樣麼?
9. 留聲機片子你最喜歡那種?
10. 打仗的時候為甚麼需要郵電檢查?
11. 打仗的時候為甚麼不能老是用明文通信?
12. 無線電發報機有甚麼用?
13. 電報局没有發報機行不行?
14. 打仗的時候甚麼電報應當加密?

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15. 打仗的時候甚麼電報應當譯密?

16. 收到密碼代字的電報為甚麼得先譯明?

17. 打仗的時候截收敵人的電報有甚麼用?

18. 翻譯的時候為甚麼得注意原文?

19. 圖書館有甚麼用?

20. 書架有甚麼用?

21. 書架普通有幾層?

22. 保密事項的分類你知道麼?

23. 照相機片子分幾種?

24. 打仗的時候為甚麼保密很要緊?

25. 要是你知道絶對機密的事情可以隨便説麼?

26. 絶對機密的事情是不是比極機密更要緊?

27. 極機密的事情比機密的事情要緊麼?

28. 要是一個文件上頭有"密"這個字可不可以隨便給別人看?

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29. 反情報管甚麼事情?

30. 打仗的時候為甚麼得注意敵人的破壞工作人員?

31. 打仗的時候在敵人後方陰謀破壞有甚麼用?

32. 現在共產黨有甚麼陰謀?

IV Translation Exercise

1. If you want to talk about China, you must at least have some data that can be used.

2. Sabotage personnel have been sent to the enemy's rear. They will start work soon.

3. Where there is light, it will not be possible to hide. So we had better go at night.

4. After spending four years in a laboratory, he was sent into the field to work.

5. Counter-intelligence work in that country is handled by the police.

6. The duty officer arrives here at 16:00 hours and leaves at 09:00 the next day.

7. Films taken during the attack were sent to headquarters. You will be able to see how we did during the fighting.

8. If you move away another desk, we can put another bookshelf in this room.

9. During wartime, the telegraph office can only accept clear messages.

10. How many stories will the new building have? We already have one here that is sixteen stories tall.

11. Our duty officer is getting ready to intercept all messages sent by the enemy.

12. During peace time there is no need for mail and telegram censorship.

13. Four out of five persons wear eye-glasses today. Why is this so?

14. We should not discuss classified matters in this room. Let us go outside.

15. The original text was in English, therefore you will be able to read and understand it.

16. I did not have to read the text of the telegram to know that he wants some more money for next week.

17. On a cloudy day you can see all desk lamps being used throughout the day.

18. Classified military information should not be sent by clear code. It must be encoded.

19. Security work at the air base is the responsibility of the local police.

20. The third row will be reserved for people who have come from San Francisco to attend this meeting.

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第五部　新聞

(一)　匪懼反攻大陸
叫囂軍事警戒

〔合眾國際社 倫(Lwún)敦(dwūn)二十三日電〕　中共之新華社今天呼籲採取軍事警戒以防臺灣軍隊攻擊大陸.

新華社呼籲所有中國人「提高警覺以各種方法充分準備迎擊」

〔美聯社 香(Syāng)港(gǎng)二十三日電〕　香港的中共報紙和親共報紙今天指控美國捏造臺灣海峽發生危機的消息;企圖掩飾可能對中國大陸發動的攻擊.

中共的「文匯(hwèi)報」和親共的「商報」稱「關於中共在福建沿海集結大批軍隊的消息來源乃是華盛(shèng)頓(dwùn).」

這些報紙說這明白的顯示了那些消息是美國企圖「掩飾美國在臺灣海峽活動」的宣傳.

(二) 生字:

1.	匪	fĕi	N:	bandit
2.	懼	jyù	V:	fear
3.	囂	syāu	N:	hubbub; clamor
	叫囂		V:	yell;shout;bawl;clamor ;make noise
4.	戒	jyè	V:	guard against;warn;caution;abstain
	警戒		V/N:	be on alert;warn/warning; caution
5.	防	fáng	V:	guard against;protect from; prevent
6.	充	chūng	V:	fill up; satisfy
	充分		SV/A:	adequate;sufficient/to the fullest extent
7.	香	syāng	SV:	fragrant
	香港		N:	Hongkong
8.	捏	nyē	V:	fabricate;trump up;knead with finger
	捏造		V:	fabricate; trump up
9.	峽	syá	N:	gorge;strait;hills on each side of a chasm
	海峽		N:	strait; channel
10.	掩	yăn	V:	cover; conceal; shut
11.	飾	shr̀	V:	adorn; gloss over; deceive
	掩飾		V:	cover up; gloss over; conceal
12.	沿	yán	V/N:	follow a course;go or move along/coast
	沿海		N:	coast (sea)
13.	源	ywán	N/V:	origin;source;spring/originate
	來源		N:	origin; source
14.	乃	năi	LW:	is;am;are;namely;but;if;then; and;however;also

L.160 註:

1.	反攻	V:	counter-attack
2.	倫Lwún 敦dwūn	PW:	London
3.	新華社	N:	New China News Agency
4.	警覺	N/V:	alertness/stir;arouse from slumber
5.	迎擊	V:	attack an advancing enemy
6.	親共	SV/VO:	be pro-Communist
7.	文匯hwèi報	N:	Wén-huì daily
8.	商報	N:	Commercial Daily
9.	福建	PW:	Fúkien (province in China)
10.	集結	V:	concentrate; assemble
11.	明白的	A:	clearly; plainly; apparently

文言字:

1.	乃 nǎi	V:	is; then; but; however
1.1	此乃中國畫		This is Chinese painting
1.2	此非日本字乃中國字		This is not a Japanese character but a Chinese character.

简体字练习

(一)敌人后方的一个軍事试验室有很多机密軍事资料让我派人去弄回来.

(二)敌人邮电检查很利害,你当然不能把片子寄回来.你得用无线电发报机把内容用密码代字,加密或是译密打过来.

(三)机密軍事资料分类是:绝对机密,极机密,机密跟密四种.

(四)中共之新华社今天呼吁採取軍事警戒以防台湾軍队攻击大陆.

(五)中共和亲共报纸今天指控美国捏造台湾海峡发生危机的消息.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 726-730)

游 印 刷

整 齊

(齐)

B. Radicals

1. 氵 (water, 85) as in: 游
2. 卩 (seal, 26) as in: 印
3. 刂 (knife, 18) as in: 刷
4. 攵 (tap, 66) as in: 整
5. 齊 (even, 210) as in: 齊

第一百六十一課

談美國的立國

王: 您今天穿得這麼整齊(chí)到那兒去啊?

李: 今天是七月四號,我要到敝(bì)國大使館參加鷄尾(wěi)酒會.

王: 七月四號是貴國獨(dú)立紀念日吧?

李: 是的.一七七六年七月四號,北美洲的十三州(Jōu)發表獨(dú)立宣言,宣佈獨(dú)立,所以每年這一天我們都紀念我們的獨(dú)立.

王: 我對貴國獨(dú)立的歷史,很有興趣,很想跟您多請教一點可以麼?

李: 您太客氣.您想談甚麼,我們都可以一塊兒研究.

王: 白種人是那年發現美洲的?

李: 一四九二年哥倫(lwún)布(Columbus)發現美洲.

王: 那時候美洲都有些甚麼人?

李: 有印(yìn)地安人.

王: 這些印(yìn)地安人是不是從印(yìn)度來的?

李: 印(yìn)度人跟印(yìn)地安人不一樣.美洲的印

地安人是不是從亞洲來的,我不敢說,可是我準知道不是印(yìn)度人.

王: 現在美國人的祖先,是不是都是從英國來的?

李: 最先到美國來的各國人都有,英國人最多.最先獨(dú)立的十三州(jōu),也是英國的殖(jŕ)民地.

王: 您說的十三州(jōu)既然是英國的殖(jŕ)民地,為甚麼又要獨(dú)立呢?

李: 北美洲的十三州因為在英國議會沒有代表權,並且不滿意英國的印(yìn)花稅(swèi),所以起來反抗英國.

王: 這些殖(jŕ)民地的武力,可以反抗英國麼?

李: 這些殖(jŕ)民地,過去參加過英國對印(yìn)地安人跟對法國的戰爭,有很多人已經受過軍事訓練,有過戰爭的經驗,所以能組織起來反抗英國.

王: 這些地方武力,跟英國的正式軍隊作戰,一定很困難吧?

李：當然很困難.獨(dú)立戰爭打了七年,也不知道失敗了多少次,才得到最後勝利.

王：英國離美洲這麼遠,把兵力跟補給送到美洲來作戰,也不是一件容易的事情.

李：您說的很對.十三州獨(dú)立以後,英國軍隊的補給得從歐(ōu)洲來,費用很大,英國國內很多人反對繼續作戰.

王：在獨(dú)立戰爭裏,美國軍隊有沒有用游擊戰術?

李：在獨(dú)立戰爭裏,除了正式作戰以外,殖(jŕ)民地的人民,也常用游擊戰術給英國軍隊很多麻煩(máfan).

王：那時候殖(jŕ)民地軍隊的統帥(shwài)是誰?

李：就是我們第一任總統,喬(chyáu)治華盛頓(shèng dwùn)將軍.

王：貴國的華盛頓(shèngdwùn)總統一定是一位了不得的軍人,才能領導殖(jŕ)民地抵抗英國的軍隊,並且得到最後的勝利.

李：華盛頓(shèng dwùn)總統不但是一位軍事天才,並且

是一位政治家.

王: 他在獨(dú)立戰爭的時候,已經担任總統了麽?

李: 不是的. 獨(dú)立戰爭的時候,他只是殖(jŕ)民地軍隊的統帥(shwài),到了勝利以後,他才被選作總統.

王: 獨(dú)立戰爭是那年結束(shù)的?

李: 一八八三年英國跟殖(jŕ)民地簽(chyān)訂(dìng)停戰條約(ywē),承認美國獨(dú)立.

王: 我很高興,知道貴國獨(dú)立的經過,跟立國的情形.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

The Birth of the United States

Wáng: You are so neatly dressed today. Where are you going?

Lee: Today is the Fourth of July. I am going to a cocktail party at the American Embassy.

Wáng: July the Fourth is the Independence Day of your honorable country, I presume.

Lee: Yes, with the publication of the Declaration of Independence on the fourth of July, 1776, the thirteen States in North America declared their independence. So on this day each year we commemorate our independence.

Wáng: I am very much interested in the history of independence of your honorable country, so I would like to ask you a little more about it, if I may.

Lee: You are too polite. We can discuss anything you like.

Wáng: What year did the white people discover America?

Lee: In 1492 Columbus discovered America.

Wáng: Who were the people in America at the time?

Lee: Indians.

Wáng: Were these Indians from India?

Lee: The people of India and the Indians are not the same. Whether American Indians were from Asia I dare not say. But I am sure they are not the people from India.

Wáng: Are all the ancestors of present day Americans from England?

Lee: The earliest arrivals were from all countries, but the British were the most numerous. The first thirteen states that became independent were also British colonies.

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Wáng: Since the thirteen states you mentioned were British colonies, why did they want independence?

Lee: The thirteen States of North America did not have representation in the English Parliament and were not pleased with the British stamp tax. Therefore they rose to oppose the British.

Wáng: Could the military forces of these colonies oppose England?

Lee: In the past these colonies had a part in the wars the British waged against the Indians and the French. There were a good many people who had had military training and combat experience. So they could organize their opposition to the British.

Wáng: Then local forces must have had difficulties in fighting regular English troops.

Lee: Certainly it was very difficult. The war of independence lasted seven years. No one knew how many defeats there were before winning final victory.

Wáng: England is so far away from America that to send troops and supplies to fight in America was not an easy matter.

Lee: You are right. After the thirteen States had become independent it cost the English troops a great deal to bring their supplies from Europe. So a great many people in England were against the continuation of the war.

Wáng: Did the U.S. forces use guerrilla tactics in the war of independence?

Lee: In addition to regular fighting the people of the colonies in America also frequently used guerrilla tactics in the independence war to give the British troops a good deal of trouble.

Wáng: Who was the commander of the colonial forces at the time?

Lee: It was our first President, General George Washington.

Wáng: Your country's President Washington certainly was a terrific military man, or else he would not have been able to lead the colonial forces in resisting the British troops and win eventual victory.

Lee: President Washington was not only a military genius but also a statesman.

Wáng: Was he a President already during the Independence War?

Lee: No, during the War of Independence he was only the commander of the colonial forces. Not until after the victory was he elected President.

Wáng: In what year did the War of Independence end?

Lee: In 1883 England signed an armistice with the colonies and recognized the independence of America.

Wáng: I am glad to know the story of the independence of your country and conditions surrounding its birth.

第二部　生詞

Vocabulary

109. chyāndìng	簽訂	V/N:	sign contract or treaty/ signing
110. dàshřgwǎn	大使館	N:	embassy
110.2 dàshř	大使	N:	ambassador
111. dàibyǎu chywán	代表權	N:	right to represent, representation, credentials
112. fǎnkàng	反抗	V:	oppose, resist
113. fèiyùng	費用	N:	expenses, fees
114. jyāngjyūn	將軍	N:	general rank officer
115. kùnnán, kùnnàn	困難	N:	difficulty, hardship
116. lìgwó	立國	VO/N:	establish a nation/ establishment of a nation
117. lyǎubudé	了不得	SV/A:	unimaginable! wonderful!
118. sywānshr̀	宣誓	VO/N:	swear an oath/ sworn-in
119. tíngjàn	停戰	VO/N:	cease fire/ conclusion of war
120. tyāntsái	天才	N:	talent, ability, knowledge, genius
121. yìnhwāshwèi	印花稅	N:	stamp tax
122. yóujī jànshù	游擊戰術	N:	guerilla tactics

Notes:

1. Gēlúnbù	哥倫布	N:	Columbus
2. Hwáshèngdùn	華盛頓	N:	Washington
3. Yìndiān Rén	印第安人	N:	American Indian
4. Shŕsān Jōu	十三州	N:	The Thirteen States
5. Dúlì Sywānyán	獨立宣言	N:	Declaration of Independence
6. Běi Měijōu	北美洲	N:	North America (Continent)

生詞練習

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1. 美國跟德國在一九四五年簽訂了一個軍事協定.

2. a. 各國的大使館都在一個國家的首都所以在華盛頓有很多大使館.

b. 大使雖然不是軍人可以他的任務非常重要.

3. 世界上的國家要是他們不參加聯合國他們就沒有聯合國的代表權.

4. 第二次世界大戰德國的軍隊佔領法國的時候所有的法國人都起來反抗他們.

5. 造一個噴射飛機場的費用很大比造一個平常的飛機場多一倍.

6. 張將軍是第七師的師長聽說他的父親也是一位將軍.

7. 做甚麼事費用是一個很頭疼的問題要是有很多的錢就沒有甚麼困難了.

8. 在一個經濟很困難的地區立國非常不容易.

9. 第二次世界大戰的時候美國在幾千哩路以外的地方作戰打敗了德國真是了不得.

10. 外國人變成美國人的時候都得宣誓.

11. 韓國停戰的時候我正在美國念書.

12. 小張在小的時候就有音樂天才所以現在他是一個有名的音樂家.

13. 在中國每一個鋪子在作買賣的時候都得用印花稅要不然他們就會受罰.

14. 很多人都怕游擊戰術其實游擊戰術跟平常的戰術沒有甚麼特別的地方.

第三部　問題

L.161

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 每年的七月四號. 是什麼紀念日?
2. 美國獨立紀念日. 是從那年開始的?
3. 那天各地的美國大使館要舉行什麼會?
4. 一七七六年七月四號有多少州發表獨立宣言?
5. 這十三州的名子你能說出來麼?
6. 獨立宣言大概講什麼? 你能簡單說一說麼?
7. 是不是美國的學校都要學生們會背獨立宣言?
8. 發現美洲的是白種人麼?
9. 第一位發現美洲的是誰? 那國人?
10. 白種人是那年發現美洲的?
11. 那個時候美洲已經有人住着麼? 什麼樣兒的人?
12. 他們是從那兒來的?
13. 印地安人跟印度人一樣麼?
14. 現在美國人的祖先. 從那國來的最多?
15. 什麼是殖民地?
16. 那十三州為什麼要獨立?

17. 那個時候殖民地的武力，可以反抗英國麼？為什麼能反抗？
18. 獨立以前，美洲有過些什麼戰爭？
19. 獨立戰爭一共打了多少年？地方武力失敗過多少次？
20. 為什麼英國在美洲作戰不是一件容易事？
21. 英國軍隊的補給從那兒來？
22. 英國人願意那次戰爭麼？
23. 美國軍隊那次戰爭用什麼戰術？
24. 遊擊戰術給英國軍隊很麻煩麼？
25. 殖民地的軍隊統帥是誰？
26. 為什說華盛頓總統是美國一位了不得的軍人？
27. 他是什麼時候作總統的？
28. 戰爭是那年結束的？
29. 結束以前訂了什麼條約？承認了什麼？
30. 每一個國民都應當知道自己國家的立國情形麼？為什麼？
31. 哥倫布來美國的故事你能說一點兒麼？
32. 現在美洲還有印地安人麼？多半兒住在那兒？怎麼生活？

IV Translation Exercise

1. The two friends signed an agreement to do business together.
2. About 210 years ago, the stamp tax was still being used by the British government in America.
3. He has a great deal of talent. If you could only teach him to study hard he will do well inthat profession.
4. He is not afraid of difficulties and works hard. He will be famous one day.
5. The war ceased in 1945, but there still is no peace in the world.
6. When the ambassador is away, who is in charge of the embassy?
7. Sometimes general officers are made to serve as ambassadors to a foreign country.
8. Please let me know how much expenses you have incurred (used) on my behalf. I will pay you later.
9. Do not oppose your parents. When you are young they know what is best for you.
10. In a modern country, do the people know anything about guerilla tactics?
11. The American Indians were unable to resist the people who landed here in the 17th century.
12. The Republic of China was established in 1912 by people who hated the Manchus.
13. We should oppose paying taxes without having the right to representation.
14. When he became frightened, all he could say was "Terrible!"
15. Washington was the first American president to be sworn-in.
16. School expenses are getting to be more and more expensive all the time.
17. All soldiers must be sworn-in before they can fight for their country.

18. Those who set up the original thirteen states had many hardships.

19. Did anybody oppose Columbus when he landed in America?

20. Was the Declaration of Independence written by talented people?

第五部　新聞

L.161

(一)　今日將有陣雨

〔本報訊〕因有一道冷鋒停留不去今日本省各地天氣可能普遍都有陣雨. 氣溫也要隨着轉低. 這樣的天氣可能要延續一兩天之久.

省氣象所昨晚說低氣壓在日本東方海面向東北移動. 高氣壓在黃海向東移動、滯留鋒起自琉球海面向西延伸經本省北部海面至華南一帶.

天氣預測(五月廿五日0時至廿四時)

地區	風向	風力	天氣
臺灣北部	東北東	三級	多雲局部陣雨
臺灣東部	北北東	三級	多雲局部陣雨
臺灣西部	西北	二級	晴局部陣雨
臺灣南部	西北	二級	晴局部陣雨
北部海面	東北	四級	多雲偶然陣雨
東部海面	東北	四級	多雲偶然陣雨

巴士海峽	東	三級	晴時多雲
臺灣海峽	東北	三級	晴時多雲
臺北市	東	二級	多雲偶陣雨

臺北市今日氣溫預測最高約二十六度最低約二十一度。昨日氣溫最高二十九度最低二十二度。

(二)生字：

1.	陣	jèn	N:	measure for gusts;blasts;rain etc.
	陣雨		N:	shower
2.	鋒	fēng	N:	point or edge of a weapon
	冷鋒		N:	cold front (air current)
3.	遍	byàn	N:	everywhere;the whole;measure for reading
	普遍		SV:	widespread;popular;universal
4.	轉	jwǎn	V:	turn; rotate; revolve
	轉低		RV:	lower; turn or become low
5.	延	yán	V:	extend;lengthen;protract;delay
	延續		V:	extend and continue
6.	象	syàng	N/V:	form;image;elephant/resemble
	氣象		N:	meteorology; weather
	氣象所		N:	meteorological station
7.	壓	yā	V:	press
	氣壓		N:	atmospheric pressure
8.	滯	jr̀	V:	obstruct;hinder;congeal;stop
	滯留		V:	stagnate
	滯留鋒		N:	stagnant front
9.	琉	lyóu	N:	a kind of precious stone;sulphur
10.	球	chyóu	N:	ball;sphere;a round gem
	琉球		PW:	Ryukyu (island in western Pacific)
11.	伸	shēn	V:	stretch;extend;straighten out
	延伸		V:	extend; stretch to
12.	偶	ǒu	BF/SV/N:	occasional;by chance;accidental unforeseen/image; idol

L.161	偶然		SV/A:	occasional/by chance; occasionally
13.	晴	chíng	SV:	clear (weather)
	晴天		N:	clear day or sky
14.	雲	yún	N:	cloud
	多雲		SV:	cloudy

註:

1.	停留	V:	stay; remain; linger
2.	氣温	N:	atmospheric temperature
3.	隨着	V:	following
4.	移動	V:	move; shift
5.	起自	V:	start from
6.	測	V:	measure; estimate; fathom
	預測	V/N:	predict; forecast/prediction; forecast
7.	局部	N:	partial; local
8.	地區	N:	district: area; region; zone
9.	巴士海峽	PW:	Bashi channel

简体字练习

(一) 我对贵国独立的历史很有兴趣，想跟您多请教一点儿。

(二) 韩国停战的时候，联合国派很多代表到韩国去签订停战条约。

(三) 在独立战争里，除了正式作战以外，殖民地的人民也常用游击战术。

(四) 因有一道冷锋停留不去，今日本省各地可能有陣雨。

(五) 高气压在黄海向东移动，今日气温预测最高约廿六度，最低约廿一度。

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 731-735)

留 功 義

义

勇 敢

B. Radicals

1. 田 (field,102) as in: 留
2. 力 (strength,19) as in: 功 勇
3. 羊 (sheep,123) as in: 義
4. 攵 (tap,66) as in: 敢

第一百六十二課

第一部　對話

第二戰區的情報軍官李明,給王司令官報告,捉住敵人諜報員的經過.

李: 給司令官報告,我們的反情報人員,捉住一個很重要的敵人諜報員.

王: 我們是在那兒把他捉住的?

李: 是在我們近郊(jyāu)一個輕氣彈實驗室外頭.

王: 他在那兒做甚麼?

李: 我們的反情報人員,發現他老在那個實驗室外頭的水泥做的路,或是砂(shā)路上走來走去,就跟着他,等他一用照像機照像,就拿出手槍把他捉住.

王: 敵人在我們這兒做情報工作,一定是有組織的.你發現他們的情報組織了麼?

李: 還沒有.可是我已經知道,他們的目標,他

們最想知道,我們製造兵器的實驗室.

王: 還有呢?

李: 他們也想知道,我們軍隊重行 byān 編組的情形,跟我們怎麼跟友軍直接連絡.

王: 這些情報都很重要.千萬別讓他們得到.

李: 我知道他們也很注意,我們陣地外頭的各種 jāngài 障礙物.前幾天我們捉到一個諜報員,身上就有我們鐵絲網,跟 léng 稜形 jyù 拒馬的圖.

王: 敵人的諜報員,用的甚麼照像機?

李: 是用的一種最小的照像機,只有一包煙的一半.我們的反情報人員,跟在他後頭的時候看不見,等跟他走 bìng 併排的時候才看見,所以把他捉住了.

王: 我們還得繼續注意敵人諜報員的活動.我預料他們還要派大批諜報員到這兒來.

李: 我一定多派反情報人員注意他們的活

動.

王: 我們跟敵人諜報員連絡的那個兵,已經送到軍事法庭,受軍法審問了麼?

李: 三天以前已經送去了.因為證據很多,軍
pàn syíng
事法庭詢問以後,已經判決死刑了.

王: 已經槍決了麼?

jŕ
李: 聽說明後天執行槍決.

王: 你都送些甚麼證據到軍事法庭去?

李: 他的照像機裏頭,有特別快的片子.我們一洗出來,我們的實驗室,防禦工事秘密兵器的像片都有.

王: 再說關於那個諜報員還有別的證據麼?

李: 在那個諜報員家裏,還找到一架無線電發報機,密鑰跟他的身份證.

dǐ lài
王: 那麼他就沒法子抵賴了罷?

fú
李: 他說他是軍官,是一個上尉.應當有戰俘
的權利.

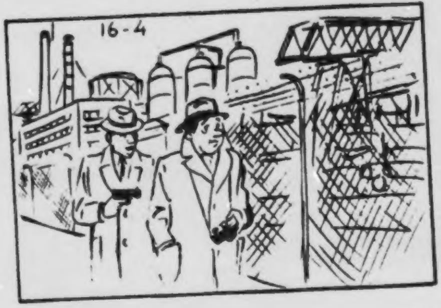
fú
王: 做間諜的,不管是不是軍官,都沒有戰俘

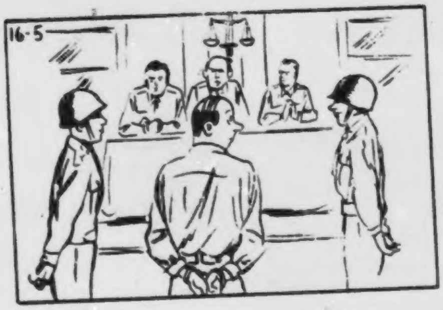
的權利.

李: 我們的軍事法庭也是這樣說,所以判(pàn)決他死刑(syíng).

王: 我們以後還得繼續努力,不讓敵人的間諜在我們後方太活動才好.

李: 我一定告訴我們的反情報人員,繼續努力.


16-4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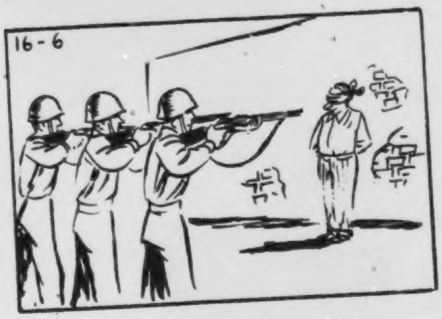
16-6

L.L.162

Military Subject

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Intelligence officer, Lǐ Míng, of the Second Theater of Operation, reports to Commander Wáng on how an enemy agent was captured.

Lǐ: Our counterintelligence personnel captured an important enemy agent.

Wáng: Where did we capture him?

Lǐ: Outside the hydrogen bomb lab on the outskirts.

Wáng: What was he doing there?

Lǐ: Our counterintelligence personnel found that he always walked back and forth on either the cement road or the gravel road outside the lab, so he was followed. When he was about to take pictures with his camera, they took their guns and arrested him.

Wáng: The enemy doing intelligence work here must be well organized. Did you find out about their intelligence organization?

Lǐ: Not as yet. However, we already know their target. What they want to know about the most is the lab in which we make weapons.

Wáng: Anything else?

Lǐ: They also want to know about the reorganization of our troops and how we effect liaison with allied troops.

Wáng: These intelligence are all very important. Don't let the enemy get hold of this information.

Lǐ: I know they pay a lot of attention to the counter-battery in our position and to obstacles outside of the position. Several days ago we captured an agent who had a map of the barbed wire entanglements and the hedgehogs.

Wáng: What camera did the enemy agent use?

Lǐ: He used a miniature camera which was half the size of a pack of cigarettes. Our counterintelligence could not see it when they followed him. They saw it when they walked abreast of him and then arrested him.

Wáng: We still have to continue paying attention to the enemy agents' activities. I expect that they would be sending a large batch of agents over here.

Lǐ: I shall definitely send many counterintelligence personnel to watch their activities.

Wáng: The soldier of ours, who contacted that enemy agent, did you send him to be court-martialled?

Lǐ: We sent him to the military court three days ago. But since there was so much evidence against him, he has already been sentenced to death.

Wáng: Has he been executed?

Lǐ: I heard that he will be executed tomorrow or the day after.

Wáng: What was the evidence you sent to the military court?

Lǐ: His camera with fast film in it. After the film had been developed, we found that the lab, the defense works, and the secret weapons were all on the film.

Wáng: Furthermore, as to that enemy agent, was there any more evidence against him?

Lǐ: In that agent's home, we found a radio transmitter, a code book, and his ID card.

Wáng: In that case, he could not deny his guilt.

Lǐ: He said that he was an officer, a captain. He was entitled to POW privileges.

Wáng: It did not matter whether he was an officer or now. Agents are not entitled to any POW privileges.

Lǐ: Our military court said this also. Therefore, he was sentenced to death.

Wáng: We will have to continue our efforts in preventing enemy agents from being active in our rear area.

Lǐ: I will tell our counter-intelligence to continue their efforts.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

123. bìngpái	併排	A:	abreast
124. chúngsyíngbyāndzǔ	重行編組	V/N:	reorganize/ reorganization
124.1 chúngsyíng	重行	V:	reeffect
124.2 byāndzǔ	編組	V/N:	organize/ organization
125. chyāngjywé	槍決	V:	execute by firing squad
126. chywánlì	權利	N:	right
127. dǐlài	抵賴	V:	deny
128. fǎnpàubīngjàn	反砲兵戰	N:	counter-battery, counter-battery fire.
129. gēn	跟	V:	follow
130. jěngdwùn	整頓	V:	put in good order
131. jìnjyāu	近郊	N:	outskirt
132. jyūnfǎgwān	軍法官	N:	judge advocate
133. jyūnshr fǎtíng	軍事法庭	N:	court-martial,military court
134. léngsyíngjyùmǎ	稜形拒馬	N:	hedgehog (portable obstacle made of three poles or logs)
135. shālù	砂路	N:	gravel road
136. shwěiní	水泥	N:	cement
137. syǐ	洗	V:	develop (a film)
138. tú	圖	N:	picture, drawing
139. yǒudzǔjr	有組織	SV:	well organized
140. yǒujyūn	友軍	N:	friendly troops
141. yùlyàu	預料	V:	anticipate

生詞練習

1. 這條路太窄我們不能併排走.

2. a. 聽說那個學校已經重行編組了.
   b. 他做了十年事以後又重行讀書了.
   c. 美國陸軍跟中國陸軍的編組不同.

3. 三十幾年以前在中國槍決犯人是很普通的事.

4. 在公路上開汽車是一種權利.

5. 說了話抵賴是一個壞毛病.

6. 反炮兵戰的目的是制壓或是殲滅敵人的炮兵.

7. 那個學校需要好好兒的整頓.

8. 張先生在舊金山的近郊買了一所房子.

9. 軍事法庭的法官都叫軍法官.

10. 美國的軍事法庭是怎麼組織的。

11. 稜形拒馬跟鐵絲網都可以做防止敵人前進的障礙物.

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12. 我家門前有一條砂路.

13. 水泥造的房子都很堅固.

14. 他照的像還沒洗好呢.

15. 在美國工人都是很有組織的.

16. 作戰的時候跟友軍連絡是一件很要緊的事.

17. 我們有了可靠的諜報就可以預料敵人的行動了.

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 你喜歡在城裡住還是城的近郊住?
2. 做情報工作為什麼得有組織?
3. 從美國直接到中國去行不行?
4. 水泥做的房子比木頭做的好麼?
5. 這個城裡砂路多不多?
6. 在街上十輛汽車可以併排開麼?
7. 什麼是反砲兵戰?
8. 你畢業以後還要繼續學中國話麼?
9. 你預料你什麼時候到中國去?
10. 你到這兒來的目標是什麼?
11. 打仗以後軍隊為甚麼要重行編組?
12. 打仗的時候為什麼得跟友軍連絡?
13. 什麼是稜形拒馬?有什麼用?
14. 打仗的時候為什麼捉到敵人的間諜可以把他們槍決?
15. 軍事法庭管什麼事情?
16. 輕氣彈比原子彈利害麼?

17. 做情報工作為什麼不容易?

18. 在美國先生跟太太一塊兒在街上走的時候. 是太太
跟着先生, 還是併排走?

19 圖書館裡頭. 除有很多書以外. 還得有很多圖麼?

20. 打仗的時候為什麼要派大批諜報員到敵人後方去?

21. 到法庭去告一個人的時候, 為什麼得有證據?

22. 要是你有証據証明一個人是間諜. 他能抵賴嗎?

23. 美國有些什麼權利?

24. 你為什麼得努力學中國話?

IV Translation Exercise

1. Most of the new buildings in our school were constructed with cement.
2. This is your right. You should not give it up.
3. They came earlier than I anticipated.
4. In the outskirts of Nanking, the guerrillas have been very active lately.
5. We anticipate some secret information on this film. Would you have it developed immediately.
6. This undeveloped film was found in your possession at the time you were arrested. How can you deny it?
7. We use barbed wire entanglements and Hedgehogs to block all roads.
8. Who said that gravel roads are just as durable as cement roads?
9. A court-martial is a court of military personnel for the trial of offenses against military law.
10. A judge-advocate is a military legal officer who has been designated as prosecutor at a court-martial.
11. It is a right enjoyed only by a few.
12. He bought a house for his mother on the outskirts of the city.
13. Judge-advocate Wang is an overseas Chinese. He is very familiar with military law.
14. Our allies coordinated with us very well in the attack, so we could proceed as planned without any difficulty.
15. The lecture he gave us today was too long and not well-organized. Everyone who listened to it said that it was dull.
16. If we are going to use this road just for trucks, I feel that a gravel road will be good enough.

17. Our allies will bomb the enemy's defense works along the coast before we land and establish a beachhead.

18. During wartime,when a spy is caught, he is usually shot to death immediately.

19. After the reorganization of their government, the people seemed to be happier than before.

20. All the streets in this city are very wide. I believe that ten automobiles can drive abreast through them.

第五部　新聞　L.162

(一) 柯(Kē)爾(ěr)克(kè)大使
昨日啓程來華

〔合眾國際社紐(Nyǒu)約二十七日電〕新任美國駐華大使柯(Kē)爾(ěr)克(kè)今天離開此間前往中華民國就任.

他說「中共新近在金門與馬祖對岸大陸上的結集是具有潛在的重要性和政治上的微妙性的」不過他對於傳說美國已通知中共美國將不支持臺灣反攻大陸的消息不願評論. 柯(Kē)氏說「最好靜待甘(Gān)迺(nǎi)迪(dí)總統來說明美國政策.」

他知道中共在岸外島的對岸加強軍力. 他說「這是為了甚麼我不知道. 但是我相信他們中共不會攻擊臺灣.」

柯(Kē)氏是與其夫人同行. 他們將於今夜在美國西海岸過夜. 明天前往夏(Syà)威(wēi)夷(yí). 柯(Kē)氏將與太平洋美軍總司令費爾(ěr)

特會商數日. 他然後將取道東京(jīng)赴臺北抵達日期約在七月二日.

(二)生字:

1.	啓	chǐ	V:	begin;start;state;inform;explain
	啓程		VO:	start on a journey
2.	潛	chyán	V:	submerge;stay underwater;hideaway
	潛在		V:	concealed: be latent
3.	微	wéi	SV:	small; minute; subtle
	微妙		SV:	subtle
	微妙性		N:	subtlety
4.	妙	myàu	SV:	beautiful;excellent;wonderful;subtle;exquisite
5.	支	jr̄	V:	support;withstand;prop up
	支持		V/N:	support
6.	評	píng	V:	comment; criticize
	評論		V:	comment: criticize
7.	靜	jìng	SV:	quiet; silent
	靜待		V:	quietly wait
8.	強	chyáng	SV:	strong
	加強		V:	strengthen
9.	達	dá	V:	reach; attain; succeed
	抵達		V:	arrive
10.	爾	ěr	LW/N:	you;(used frequently in the transliteration of syllable -er,-or,-ur,etc.)
	爾等		N:	you (plural)
11.	克	kè	V:	control;overcome; a frequently used character in the transliteration of "k" in the spelling of a non-Chinese word

L.162 註:

1.	柯Kē爾克	N:	Kirk (name of a person)
2.	新任	V:	newly appointed
3.	就任	V:	assume or take office or an appointment
4.	新近	A:	recently
5.	馬祖	N:	Mǎtsǔ (an off-shore island on the south China coast)
6.	對岸	N:	the opposite shore or bank
7.	具有	V:	possess
8.	重要性	N:	importance
9.	通知	V/N:	inform;notify/notice;notification
10.	說明	V:	state clearly
11.	岸外	N:	off-shore
12.	軍力	N:	military strength
13.	夫人	N:	madam or Madame
14.	過夜	VO:	spend the night
15.	夏威wei夷yí	PW:	Hawaii
16.	費爾特	N:	Felt (name of a person)
17.	會商	V:	meet and talk; confer with
18.	取道	VO:	take the route of...;by way of....
19.	日期	N:	date

文言字:

1.	取道	VO:	via;through;by way of......
1.1	……將取道歐(ōu)洲返美		...will return to America via Europe

简体字练习

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(一)我们反情报人员发現敌人谍报员老在那个实验室外头的路上走来走去.

(二)千万别让他们得到我们軍队重行编组的情形跟我们怎么跟友軍直接连络.

(三)我们还得继续努力,不让敌人的间谍在我们后方太活动.

(四)新任美国驻华大使今日离开此间前往中华民国就任.

(五)他将於今夜在美国西海岸过夜,明天将与太平洋美軍总司令会商数日.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 736-740)

斷 球 永

断

野 鬥

(斗)

B. Radicals

1. 斤 (axe, 69) as in: 斷
2. 王 (jade, 96) as in: 球
3. 水 (water, 85) as in: 永
4. 里 (village, 166) as in: 野
5. 鬥 (fight, 191) as in: 鬥

第一百六十三課

美國政府組織

第一部　對話

王：我對貴國的政府組織，很有興趣請你給我說一點兒．

李：$\overset{\text{bì}}{\text{敝}}$國是一個民國，$\overset{\text{tsǎi}}{\text{採}}$用的總統制．

王：貴國的總統，又是國家元首又是行政機關的首長麼？

李：因為$\overset{\text{bì}}{\text{敝}}$國$\overset{\text{tsǎi}}{\text{採}}$用的總統制，沒有內$\overset{\text{gé}}{\text{閣}}$總理，所以總統又是國家元首，又是行政機關的首長．

王：聽說貴國有國務$\overset{\text{chīng}}{\text{卿}}$，他的職務不是跟內$\overset{\text{gé}}{\text{閣}}$總理一樣麼？

李：$\overset{\text{bì}}{\text{敝}}$國的國務$\overset{\text{chīng}}{\text{卿}}$是國務院的長官．他的責任是外交，不是行政機關的最高首長．

王：貴國的行政機關，除了國務院以外，還有些甚麼別的機關？

李：有財政部，內政部，衛生教育與福利部跟國防部．

王: 我還聽說有陸軍部,海軍部跟空軍部.

李: 我們是有這三部,可是都屬於國防部.這三部的部長不是內閣(gé)閣(gé)員.

王: 貴國沒有參謀本部麼?

李: 敝國是民主國家,不喜歡有像以前德國跟日本的參謀本部,結果軍人操縱(tsùng)政府,引起世界大戰,所以沒有像德國跟日本那樣的參謀本部.

王: 我好像在報上看見過,貴國有參謀總長似的.

李: 您說的是聯合參謀長會議的主席.

王: 甚麼是聯合參謀長會議?

李: 美國陸軍部部長是文官.他底下最高的軍人是陸軍參謀長,在海軍部最高的軍人是海軍作戰部長,在空軍是空軍參謀長.這三位在一塊,加上一位總統派的有經驗的軍官,組織聯合參謀長會議,由總統派的這位軍官當主席.

王: 聯合參謀長會議主席對誰負責?

李: 聯合參謀長會議主席對國防部長負責.也是總統的最高軍事顧問,因為總統在憲法上,是海陸空軍總司令.

王: 這個聯合參謀長會議,管甚麼事情?

李: 聯合參謀長會議,負責對美國的國防政策,貢獻gùngsyàn意見,研究國防上戰畧,並且陸海空軍有時候意見不一致,也得在那個會議裏討論,決定誰對,誰不對,或是採取折中的辦法.

王: 聯合參謀長會議主席,是不是參加會議三位參謀長的長官?

李: 不是的.他不能命令這三位參謀長怎麼投票,他自己也不能投票.

王: 那麼他不是一點力量都沒有了麼?

李: 聯合參謀長會議主席,平常是由陸海空軍的高級軍官輪流担任.多半是有經驗有聲望的軍事領袖,所以他在會議裏很有力量.

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王: 美國政府除了您剛說的那些機關以外, 沒有別的機關了麼?

李: 美國是一個大國家, 在現在冷戰中, 是民主國家的根據地, 所以政府組織非常大. 我剛剛說的只是美國內$\overset{\text{gé}}{\text{閣}}$裏的機關.

王: 你能不能給我說一說別的機關?

李: 那可多極了. 說也說不完. 比方說, 中央情報局, 聯$\overset{\text{bāng}}{\text{邦}}$調查局, 美國新聞處, 包括美國之音, 總統的經濟顧問委員會, 還有很多聯$\overset{\text{bāng}}{\text{邦}}$政府管的, 關於通訊人民福利的機關, 我沒法子一個一個給您提.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Organization of the United States Government

Wáng: I am very much interested in the organization of your government. Please tell me something about it.

Lee: My country is a Republic with a President.

Wáng: Is your country's President both the Head of State and the Chief of the Administration?

Lee: Since my country employs the presidential system which is without a Premier, our President is both the Chief-of-State and the Head of the Administration.

Wáng: I have heard that your country has a Secretary of State. Is the function of the Secretary of State the same as that of a Premier?

Lee: My country's Secretary of State is the head of the State Department. His duties are related to foreign affairs, and he is not the highest administrative chief.

Wáng: What other departments besides the State Department are there in your Administration?

Lee: There are the Department of Treasury, Department of Interior, Department of Justice, Department of Commerce, Department of Labor, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Defense Department.

Wáng: I've heard that there are Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Lee: We have these three Departments, but they are under the Defense Department. The Secretaries of these three Departments are not cabinet members.

Wáng: Does your country have a general staff section?

Lee: My country is a democratic one. We don't like to have a general staff like that of Germany or Japan which resulted in military control of the government and thereby led to a big world war. So we don't have a general staff resembling that of the German and Japanese.

Wáng: It seems that I read in the newspapers your country has a Supreme Chief-of-Staff.

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Lee: You are talking about the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs-of-Staff.

Wáng: Who are the Joint Chiefs-of-Staff?

Lee: Our Secretary of the Army is a civilian under whom the highest-ranking military man is the Army's Chief-of-Staff. In the Department of the Navy the highest-ranking naval officer is the Chief of Naval Operations. In the Air Force it is the Air Force Chief-of-Staff. These three plus an experienced officer assigned by the President together form the Joint Chiefs-of-Staff Conference which is presided by the Officer designated by the President.

Wáng: To whom is the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs-of-Staff responsible?

Lee: The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs-of-Staff is responsible to the Secretary of Defense and the highest military advisor to the President, who is the Commander-in-Chief of all armed forces constitutionally.

Wáng: What matters does this Joint Chiefs-of-Staff Conference take care of?

Lee: The Joint Chiefs-of-Staff Conference is responsible for such matters as presenting views concerning defense policies; studying defense strategies; discussing and determining right or wrong or bringing about compromise when there are differences of opinion among the various branches of the armed services.

Wáng: Is the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs-of-Staff Conference superior to the three participating Chiefs-of-Staff?

Lee: No, he cannot tell the three Chiefs-of-Staff how to vote nor can he vote himself.

Wáng: In that case, has he no power at all?

Lee: The job of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs-of-Staff Conference rotates among senior officers of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. In most cases he is an experienced and outstanding military leader. So he is very powerful in the Conference.

Wáng: Are there any other organizations besides those you mentioned in the U.S.Government?

Lee: The United States of America is a big country. During the Second World War she was the base of the democratic countries. So its organization is exceedingly huge. I have just mentioned only those organizations under the Cabinet of the U.S.Government.

Wáng: Can you tell me about some other organizations?

Lee: They are too numerous to be mentioned all in a short time. For instance, there are such organizations as the Central Intelligence Agency; the FBI; the United States Information Service which includes the Voice of America; the President's Council of Economic Advisors, and many organizations taking care of communication, people's welfare, etc., under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. I really have no way of telling you everything.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

142. dzǔngtǔngjr̀	總統制	N:	Presidential System
143. dzwèigāu jyūnshr̀ gùwèn	最高軍事顧問	N:	Supreme military advisor
143.1 gùwèn	顧問	N:	advisor
144. gwówùchīng	國務卿	N:	Secretary of State
145. jéjūng	折中	V:	come to a meeting of ways
146. jīngjìgùwèn wěiywánhwèi	經濟顧問委員會	N:	economic advisory committee
147. jūngyāng chíngbàujyú	中央情報局	N:	Central Intelligence Agency
148. lěngjàn	冷戰	N:	cold war
149. lyánbāng dyàuchájyú	聯邦調查局	N:	Federal Bureau of Investigation
150. lyánhétsānmóushǒujǎng hwèiyì	聯合參謀首長會議	N:	Conference of the Joint Chiefs-of-Staff
151. Měigwójr̄yīn	美國之音	N:	Voice of America
152. Měigwó Syīnwénchù	美國新聞處	N:	United States Information Service
153. nèigé dzǔnglǐ	內閣總理	N:	Chief (Prime) Minister of the Cabinet
153.1 géywán	閣員	N:	cabinet member
154. rénmín fúlì	人民福利	N:	the people's welfare
154.1 fúlì	福利	N:	welfare
155. shēngwàng	聲望	N:	good reputation
155.1 yǒu shēngwàng	有聲望	SV:	well known, having a good reputation
156. shǒujǎng	首長	N:	chief (of a government or organization)
157. syíngjèng jīgwān	行政機關	N:	administrative organization
158. tóupyàu	投票	VO/N:	cast a vote/ ballotting

159.	tsǎiyùng	採用	V:	adopt (a measure, method)
160.	tsānmóu běnbù	參謀本部	N:	Staff Headquarters (Office of the Chief-of-Staff)

Notes:

1.	wèishēng jyàuyù yǔ fúlì bù	衛生教育與福利部	N:	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
2.	láugūngbù	勞工部	N:	Department of Labor
3.	núngyèbù	農業部	N:	Department of Agriculture
4.	shāngyèbù	商業部	N:	Department of Commerce
5.	yóuwùbù	郵務部	N:	Department of Postal Affairs

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生詞練習

1. 美國跟中國都是總統制的國家.

2. a. Smith 將軍是美國在德國的最高軍事顧問.

   b. 美國顧問的工作是訓練軍隊.

3. 魯斯克是美國的國務卿.

4. 為了避免兩方面的困難我們應當有一個折衷的辦法.

5. 美國在中國有一個經濟顧問委員會管理經濟合作的事項.

6. 美國中央情報局的任務是管理國外情報工作.

7. 冷戰雖然沒有熱戰那麼可怕可是冷戰的損失比熱戰的損失更大.

8. 聯邦調查局最重要的任務是調查犯罪的事情.

9. 美國聯合參謀首長會議是美國的軍事

最高機關.

10. 在世界上差不多很多的地方都可以聽到"美國之音"的廣播.

11. 美國新聞處常常有一個很大的圖書館, 他們的工作不但很要緊也很有意思.

12. a. 法國的内閣總理地位很高可是他可以做的事情不太多.

b. 内閣會議的時候所有的内閣閣員都得參加.

13. a. 美國的政府不但很注重人民的自由也特別注重人民(的)福利.

b. 沒有福利的工作人人都不願意去做.

14. a. 在美國一個又有名又有聲望的人才有希望做總統.

b. 很多人都覺得有聲望比有錢要緊.

15. 一個國家内閣的閣員多半兒是行政機關的首長.

16. 國務院是美國政府最重要的行政機關.

17. 在美國選舉的時候人人都得投票選舉他們的代表.

18. 我們應當採用游擊戰術跟敵人作戰.

19. 参謀本部是三軍最高的作戰單位所有的作戰計劃都是在参謀本部决定的.

第三部 問題

(For instructor classroom use only)

1. 美國政府組織採用甚麼制?
2. 美國總統也是行政機關的首長麼?為什麼?
3. 國務卿是那院的長官?
4. 國務卿跟內閣總理的職務一樣麼?
5. 國務卿是不是行政机關的最高首長?他的責任是什麼
6. 行政机關除了國務院以外,還有什麼別的机關?
7. 陸軍部海軍部空軍部屬於那個單位?
8. 這三部的部長是不是內閣閣員?
9. 美國有沒有參謀本部?為什麼沒有?
10. 美國的联合參謀會議主席是不是參謀總長?
11. 美國陸軍部長是文官還是武官?
12. 他底下最高的軍人是什麼人?
13. 在海軍部最高的軍人是什麼人?
14. 在空軍部最高的軍人是什麼人?
15. 联合參謀會議是怎麼組織的?
16. 誰作主席?主席對誰負責?

17. 為什麼他是總統的最高軍事顧問？

18 联合參謀會議管什麼事？

19 联合參謀會議主席是不是參加會議的三位參謀長的長官？

20. 联合參謀會議主席多半由什麼人担任？

21. 美國現在是民主國家什麼的根據地？

22. 請說一說美國別的机關？

23. 中央情報局是作什麼的？

24. 美國新聞處管什麼？

25. 美國之音是什麼組織？

26. 經濟顧問委員會是什麼組織？

27. 美國联邦調查局管什麼？

28. 美國联邦政府管的有什麼机關？

29. 內閣總理管什麼？

30. 商業部跟勞工部管什麼事？

31. 內政部跟司法部管什麼事？

32. 國防部呢？

IV Translation Exercise

1. When the President does things, he has to think of the people's welfare.

2. Mr. Wáng enjoys a good reputation, so he will surely be elected next month.

3. The Conference of the Joint Chiefs-of-Staff will decide when the attack will be made.

4. The best method was adopted for the sake of the people's welfare.

5. The Chief Minister of the Cabinet is an old title. There aren't any such official in any government today.

6. The cold war cannot be fought with guns and cannons. But sometimes food and clothing can help fight a cold war.

7. The presidential system is used in almost all democratic nations today.

8. He came here to mediate their troubles, but he could do nothing. So he left sadly.

9. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is an American organization. Other countries have similar organizations in their government.

10. The Staff Headquarters is situated in the Presidential Palace for the convenience of the President.

11. The United States Information Service has a library in Táiběi and one in Hongkong.

12. The Voice of America has a large radio station in the Far East. I think it is situated near Manila.

13. In a republican government the Chief-of-State it usually the President.

14. The President's Office is an administrative organization in many countries of the world.

15. He was once a cabinet member. Now he has been appointed the Prime Minister.

16. Everybody who is over 21 years of age can cast a ballot. Did you vote last time?

17. The Central Intelligence Agency is in charge of the nation's security.

18. The President has an Economic Advisory Committee to help him with economic affairs, besides having an economic advisor in his cabinet.

19. The Secretary of State will not be attending the cabinet meeting today because he has flown to Asia on a tour.

20. Do you think that a Supreme Military Advisor is necessary unless there is a war?

第五部　新聞

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(一)

已到自由天地
一定會很快樂

艾(Ài)偉(wěi)德(dé)昨慰問難胞

〔本報訊〕　頭髮斑白的「小婦人」艾(Ài)偉(wěi)德(dé)於昨日上午在基(Jī)隆(lúng)碼頭的難胞歡迎會中用中國話和難胞們談話. 她親切的慰問和慈祥的笑容令難胞們感到自由世界是充滿了溫暖的.

艾(Ài)偉(wěi)德(dé)昨天在水洩不通的人羣中鑽來鑽去,忙着向每一位難胞慰問. 她的臉上額上佈滿了汗珠和淚水. 當她看到十四歲的小難胞陳(Chén)振(jèn)剛的臉上現出愁容時立刻將他擁入懷中撫慰着說,「你們已經到自由世界來了、你將來一定會很快樂的.」陳(Chén)小弟弟依偎在他的懷中臉上浮現出充滿希望的微笑.

(二)生字：

1. 慰	wèi	V:	comfort; console; soothe
慰問		V/N:	comfort or console with questions
2. 胞	bāu	N:	womb; the abbr. of 同胞 which means fellow countryman
難(nàn)胞		N:	refugee fellow countryman
3. 髮	fǎ	N:	hair
頭髮		N:	hair
4. 斑	bān	SV:	variegated;striped;mottled
斑白		SV:	gray (of hair)
5. 碼	mǎ	N:	weights for money or goods; yard
碼頭		N:	wharf; pier; landing place
6. 慈	tsź	N/SV:	compassion;mercy/kind;compassionate
7. 祥	syáng	SV:	auspicious;lucky;good omen
慈祥		SV.	kind;benign;merciful
8. 暖	nwǎn	SV/N:	warm/warmth
温暖		SV/N:	warm/warmth
9. 洩	syè	V:	drain;leak;drip;ooze;seep
水洩不通		Ph:	water cannot seep through
10. 羣	chyún	N:	crowd;group(of people or animals)
人羣		N:	crowd of people
11. 鑽	dzwān	V:	drill;bore;pierce;penetrate
鑽來鑽去		V:	push through back and forth
12. 汗	hàn	N:	sweat
13. 珠	jū	N:	beads;ballets;pellets;pearl
汗珠		N:	sweat beads

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14.	淚	lèi	N:	tear
	淚水		N:	running tears
15.	愁	chóu	V/N:	worry;sorrow;grief;sadness
	愁容		N:	grieving,sad,melancholy,anxious worrying look, appearance
16.	擁	yūng	V:	press; squeeze; crowd
17.	懷	hwái	N:	bosom
	擁入懷中		Ph:	embrace; hug
18.	撫	fǔ	V:	cherish; soothe; rub
	撫慰		V:	caress and soothe
19.	依	yī	V:	lean against;cling to;be near to
20.	偎	wēi	V:	hug;cuddle;snuggle;close to
	依偎		V:	cling to and cuddle
21.	浮	fú	V: V:	float; drift appear; show; emerge

註:

1.	艾Ài 偉wěi 德dé	N:	Alwood
2.	自由天地	N:	free world
3.	小婦人	N:	little woman
4.	親切	SV:	close, intimate
5.	容	N:	appearance
	笑容	N:	smiling face
6.	令	(LW)V:	make; cause
7.	充滿	V:	fill with

8. 忙着	V: being busy in
9. 現出	V: appear; manifest; show
10. 佈滿	V: completely covered or studded with
11. 微笑	V: smile
12. 陳chén 振jèn 剛gāng	N: (name of a person)

文言字

1. 令	LE, V: make; cause
1.1 令人生氣	make people angry
1.2 令人不樂	make people unhappy

简体字练习

(一) 美国採用总统制,没有内阁总理就有国务卿,他的责任是外交职务.

(二) 美国行政机关除了国务院以外,还有财政部,内政部,卫生教育与福利部跟国防部等〻.

(三) 联合参谋长会议主席多半是有经验有声望的軍事领袖.

(四) 联合参谋长会议主席对国防部长负责,也是总统的最高顾问

(五) 你们已经到自由世界来了.你将来一定会很快乐.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 741-745)

滅 挑 選

(灭) (选)

按 標

(标)

B. Radicals

1. 氵(water, 85) as in: 滅
2. 扌(hand, 64) as in: 挑 按
3. 辶(stop & go, 162) as in: 選
4. 木 (wood, 75) as in: 標

第一百六十四課

第一部 對話

第一戰區王司令官,跟張參謀商量難民的問題.

王: 現在我們的軍隊前進的很快,已經快到敵人最後的據點了.從敵人地區跑過來的難民也愈來愈多,我想派一位校級軍官管這件事.從現在起你就負責這些民事的問題.

張: 是,是,您看我們是不是應該多有幾個難民收容點?

王: 我們在要緊的大路,都得有收容點.在那兒我們一方面把難民送到設營的地方去,一方面注意有沒有敵人間諜,想滲透(shèntòu)到我們的戰鬥區來.

張: 這些難民裏頭有些是敵人的逃亡者,或是落伍(wǔ)兵,我們不能跟普通難民放在一塊,只好把他們送到戰俘營或拘禁(jyūjìn)所去.

王：你說的很對，也有很多難民在打仗的時候受了傷或是有病。得先送到紅十字會的救護站去醫治。

張：我最怕的是有傳染病的難民。為了不讓
dú rǎn
他們在我們的戰鬥區佈毒，我們得把染
dú rǎn
毒的病人，送到特別的傳染病醫院去。

王：你最好先跟紅十字會商量好，應當怎麼辦就怎麼辦。

張：在這些收容點，除了我們戰區的駐軍派
syàn
弟兄們幫忙以外，我想得有一部份憲兵
jř syù jìn
幫忙維持秩序。還有很多禁區，不能讓那些難民隨便跑進去。

jìn shàu
王：這些禁區都得有哨兵守衛，白天看通行證，晚上發口令，要是回答的不對，就得開槍。

張：我想難民的問題，最要緊的是給他們設
jìn
營。他們就不會在我們的戰鬥區或是禁區亂跑了。

王: 關於派憲(syàn)兵的問題,你跟憲(syàn)兵長商量設營的問題,你自己負責去辦.

張: 前幾天你派飛機到敵人的陣地撒(sā)傳單,勸他們過來繳械(jyǎusyè)投降(syáng),要是有舉着白旗過來投降(syáng)的,也是我負責管麼?

王: 不必,你就管難民跟民事.來投降(syáng)的敵人,軍隊還是由前線的指揮官負責,繳械(jyǎusyè)以後再送到戰俘營去.跟難民一塊進來的逃亡者跟落伍兵,你負責送到戰俘營去.

張: 是,是,這些難民吃的,穿的,是不是跟補給組去領?

王: 你得跟補給組研究,這些難民吃的跟穿的問題,特別是不要把我們的軍服發給難民,將來就分不出來是不是我們自己的軍隊了.

張: 您還有甚麼指示沒有?

王: 沒有了.你現在就去預備,有了結果再給我報告.最好一個星期以內給我報告.

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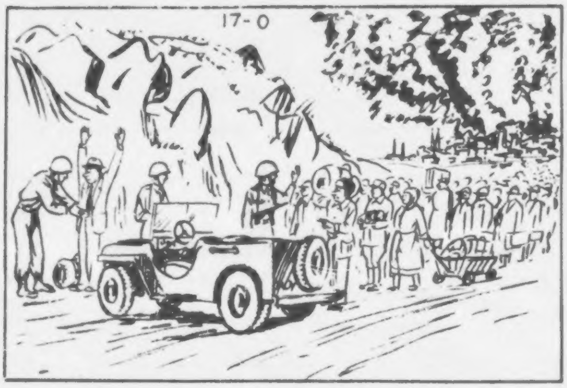
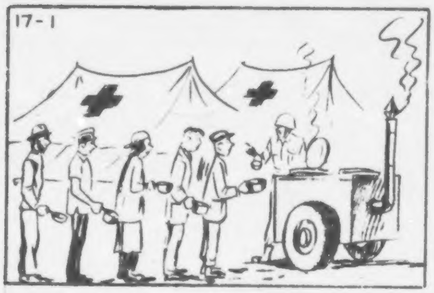
張: 是, 一定, 一定. 我現在就去辦.


17-0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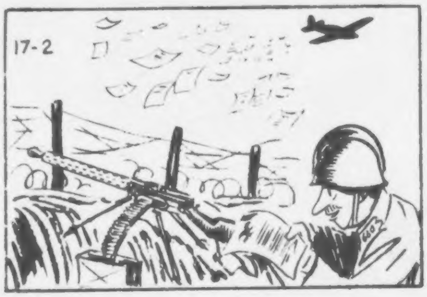
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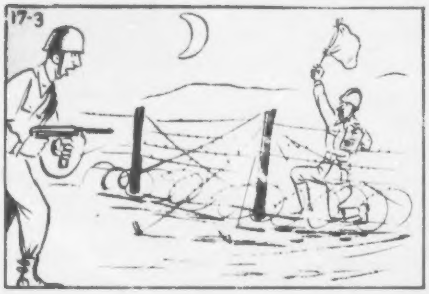
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Military Subject

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Commander Wáng of the First Theater of Operations and Staff Officer, Jāng discuss refugee problems.

Wáng: Our troops are now advancing very rapidly and have reached the last stronghold of the enemy. The refugees from the enemy area are getting more and more numerous. I have been thinking of assigning a field grade officer to take charge of this. From now on, you will be in charge of civil affairs.

Jāng: Yes, Sir. Do you think we should have more refugee centers?

Wáng: On all the main roads we should have reception points. On the one hand, we can send them to the refugee camps; on the other hand, we can check and see if there are any enemy agents infiltrating our combat area.

Jāng: Among the refugees are some enemy deserters and some stragglers. We cannot place them together with ordinary refugees. We can only send them to the POW camp or to the stockade.

Wáng: You are right. There are also many refugees who were wounded or sick during the battle. They have been sent to the Red Cross First Aid Station to be treated.

Jāng: What I most fear are the refugees with contagious diseases. In order to avoid contagion in our combat area, we have to send them to a special hospital for contagious diseases.

Wáng: You had better discuss this matter with the Red Cross and do whatever should be done.

Jāng: At these various refugee reception points, besides the help of our garrison troops, I think we will need military policemen to help maintain order. Refugees should not be allowed to enter off limits places.

Wáng: At all these off limits places, there are guards checking passes during the day. At night they challenge people with passwords. If the response is incorrect, they would open fire.

Jāng: I think the most important thing regarding refugee problems is to establish camps for them so that they will not be running loose in the combat areas or in off limits places.

Wáng: As to arrangements with the military police, you can discuss these with the Provost Marshal. You can handle the establishment of camps by yourself.

Jāng: Several days ago, you sent airplanes to drop leaflets in enemy positions, persuading them to surrender. If any one comes over holding white flags, would it be my duty to take care of them?

Wáng: No. Just take care of the refugees and civil affairs. Those who surrender to us will still be cared for by the commander at the front. After their arms are surrendered, they will be sent to POW camps. Those deserters and stragglers who come in with refugees will be sent to the POW camps by you.

Jāng: Yes. Are food and clothing for the refugees to be drawn from the supply division?

Wáng: You will have to study this problem of feeding and clothing the refugees. Do not issue military clothing to the refugees. It would be difficult to separate our soldiers from the refugees in the future.

Jāng: Do you have any more instructions?

Wáng: No. You go ahead and make preparations. Report to me when there is progress. It is best that you report to me within a week.

Jāng: Certainly, I will go right now.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

161.	báichí	白旗	N:	white flag
162.	bùdú	佈毒	V/N:	contaminate, contamination
163.	byànjèng (wènkǒulìng)	辨證(問口令)	V:	challenge
164.	chwándān	傳單	N:	leaflets
165.	Húng shŕdz̀hwèi	紅十字會	N:	Red Cross
166.	jàndòu chyū	戰鬥區	N:	combat zone
167.	jìn chyū	禁區	N:	off limits area
168.	jùjyūn	駐軍	N:	garrison
169.	jyǎusyè	繳械	VO:	disarm
170.	jyūjìnswǒ	拘禁所	N:	stockade, detention house
171.	lwòwǔbīng	落伍兵	N:	straggler
172.	mínshr	民事	N:	civil affairs
173.	nànmín	難民	N:	refugee
174.	rǎndú	染毒	SV/N:	be contaminated/ contamination
175.	shèyíng	設營	VO:	to be quartered (at)
176.	sǎ chwándān	撒傳單	VO:	distribute leaflets
177.	shōurúngdyǎn	收容點	N:	collecting station
178.	syànbīngjǎng	憲兵長	N:	provost marshal
179.	syàují jyūngwān	校級軍官	N:	field grade officer
179.1	syàugwān	校官	N:	field grade officer
180.	táuwángjé	逃亡者	N:	escapee
181.	tūngsyíngjèng	通行證	N:	a pass
182.	yījr̀	醫治	V:	to cure, to treat
182.1	jr̀ (bìng)	治(病)	VO:	to treat an illness

生詞練習

1. 敵人把白旗舉起來的時候就是表示投降了.
2. 因為敵人在陣地的前頭佈毒所以我們攻擊的時候應當特別小心.
3. 世界上有很多國家都有紅十字會的組織可是紅十字會不是一個政府的行政機關.
4. 紅十字會的工作人員常常得到戰鬥區去工作.
5. 兵工廠跟倉庫都算是禁區.
6. 這個城的駐軍是第七師的第三十二團.
7. 敵人投降以後他們得立刻(向我們的軍隊)繳械.
8. 因為我們的俘虜營不夠所以我們暫時把俘虜都關在拘禁所裏.
9. 行軍的時候為了避免有很多落伍兵常

常有憲兵在行軍的部隊後頭維持軍紀.

10. 第二次世界大戰的時候美國的軍隊裏有管理民事的軍官.

11. 打仗的時候很多人丢了他們的家就變成難民了.

12. 我們的裝甲師通過了一個染毒的地區幸虧没有人受傷.

13. 第七師的部隊昨天在城外頭一個學校的後頭設營.

14. a. 游擊隊在鄉下撒傳單.

b. 從飛機上丢下來的傳單有大有小有紅有綠.

15. 在美國差不多每一個營區都有憲兵長.

16. a. 第七師的校級軍官都在大使館開會.

b. 在美國的軍隊裏營長跟團長都是校官.

17. 張士官長從敵人的拘禁所逃出來以後就變成了一個逃亡者了.

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18. 打仗的時候在戰鬥地區旅行得有通行證才能通過.

19. a.打仗的時候傷兵都得送到後方醫院去醫治.

b.他病得很利害已經很難治了.

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第三部　問題

(For instructors classroom use only)

1. 投降的敵人要是沒有繳械，有什麼危險？
2. 打仗的時候，為什麼要注意難民的問題？
3. 打仗的時候，為什麼逃亡者得受軍法審判？
4. 憲兵長管什麼事情？
5. 紅十字會管什麼事情？
6. 打仗的時候，敵人撒傳單有什麼用？
7. 敵人來投降的時候，為什麼最好舉着白旗？
8. 勸敵人投降有用麼？
9. 打仗的時候，辨證有什麼用？
10. 打仗的時候，為什麼也得注意民事？
11. 什麼是難民收容點？
12. 為甚麼應當注意敵人的破壞工作人員？
13. 打仗的時候，把染毒的人員應當送到那兒去？
14. 那些軍官是校級軍官？
15. 一個地方的駐軍負責什麼？
16. 什麼是禁區？

17. 軍隊出去打仗的時候 為什麼設營很重要？

18. 什麼是落伍兵？

19. 拘禁所有什麼用？

20. 什麼樣的兵應當拘禁？

21. 所有的病都可以治麼？

22. 什麼是傳染病？

23. 怎麼可以不叫有傳染病的人把傳染病傳給你？

24. 憲兵負責維持營區裡的秩序麼？

25. 到禁區去為什么得有通行証？

26. 世界的将來怎麼樣？

27. 戰俘說的話，為什麼不都可以相信？

IV Translation Exercise

1. Headquarters sent out troops to capture the stragglers that still remained in the territory just occupied.

2. The Army appointed Captain Jāng to handle civil affairs in that city because he used to be a mayor.

3. All people living in the contaminated area were ordered to move out.

4. Even if you have a pass, you will not be allowed to leave during emergencies.

5. When the detention house became full, the church was taken over to hold all enemy troops that were captured.

6. After the garrison had been disarmed, our troops went all over the city to find other enemies hiding out.

7. I would say that any gasoline depot would be considered as an off-limits area.

8. Civilians are often seen in the combat zone. It is the duty of the civil affairs officer to take care of them.

9. The enemy sent over five soldiers, holding a white flag, to discuss the removal of wounded soldiers from both sides.

10. The Provost Marshall is in charge of about 200 military policemen in the combat area.

11. The Red Cross has worked very hard to help both the military and the civilians.

12. Are nurses allowed to treat illnesses? If not, we shall have to look for a doctor.

13. Refugees have been coming to the city from the suburbs during the last three weeks. I think they know that war will soon start in this area.

14. The field grade officers at this school will gather at the club to hear our Commandant talk to them.

15. Our troops will be quartered in the villages around here. No one will be allowed to live in civilian houses.

16. One way to tell people what you want them to know is to distribute leaflets.

17. Someone has contaminated the water in that district. Better warn the refugees passing through here not to drink it.

18. Hundreds of thousands of escapees have come to the United States during the past decade.

19. They disarmed the robber and waited for the police to take him away.

20. Do refugees need passes? If they do, where can they get such passes?

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第五部　新聞

(一)

臺灣昨有
輕微地震

〔本報訊〕 昨日下午七時十分臺灣各地發生輕微地震. 震動時間甚短, 僅一瞬間卽告停止.

臺產西瓜
在港暢銷

〔中央社香(Syāng)港二十四日法新社電〕 臺灣的西瓜在此間極受歡迎. 臺灣西瓜的售價每擔上昇二元. 二十三日有九百多簍成交.

蘭(Lán)州天主堂
遭共匪拆毀

〔合衆國際社羅(lwó)馬二十六日電〕 聖言會新聞社今天報導中共已拆毀了甘肅省省會蘭州的天主教教堂. 被拆的時間和動機都無法獲悉.

(二)生字:

1. 震	jèn	V:	shake; tremor; quake
地震		V/N:	earthquake
震動		V:	shake; tremor; quake
2. 瞬	shwùn	N:	glance; wink
一瞬間		A:	in the twinkling of an eye (the time required for it)
3. 瓜	gwā	N:	melon; cucumber
西瓜		N:	watermelon
4. 暢	chàng	SV:	clear;expanding;luxuriant; free-flowing
暢銷		V:	expanding sales market;sells easily over a wide area
5. 售	shòu	V:	sell; dispose of
售價		V:	selling price
6. 擔/石/	dàn	N:	a picul (133-1/2 lbs);a load;
7. 簍	lǒu	N:	hamper; basket; crate
8. 堂	táng	N:	hall; reception room;meeting place
天主教堂		N:	Catholic church
9. 遭	dzāu	V: CV:	encounter; meet with word indicates passive voice
10. 拆	chāi	V:	tear apart;dismantle;break open
11. 毀	hwěi	V:	ruin;destroy;break
拆毀		V:	tear down(a structure or building);demolish
12. 甚	shèn	LW/A:	very; excessively

.164 註:

1. 輕微	SV:	light; slight
2. 卽告	V:	then it is said......
3. 成交	VO:	complete or go through a business transaction
4. 上昇	V:	ascend; rise
5. 蘭 州 Lánjōu	N:	Lanchow (provincial capital of Kansu, China)
6. 羅Lwá馬	N:	Rome
7. 聖言會	N:	Society of Divine Words
8. 甘Gān 肅sù	PW:	Kansu
9. 省會	N:	provincial capital
10. 動機	N:	motive
11. 無法	VO:	there is no way

文言字:

1. 甚	A:	very; excessively
1.1 地區甚大		The area is very big.
1.2 時間甚長		The time is very long.
1.3 懂法文者甚多		There are many (people) who understand French.

简体字练习

(一)第一战区王司令官跟张参谋长商量难民的问题.

(二)有很多难民在打仗的时候受了伤或是有病.得先送到红十字会的救护站去医治.

(三)我们战区的驻軍派弟兄们帮忙,也有一部份宪兵帮忙维持秩序.

(四)前几天我们派飞机到敌人的陣地撒传単劝他们过来缴械投降.

(五)昨日下午七时十分台湾各地发生轻微地震.震动时间甚短.僅一瞬间即告停止.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 746-750)

議 括 甲

议

限 制

B. Radicals

1. 言 (words, 149) as in: 議
2. 扌 (hand, 64) as in: 括
3. 田 (field, 102) as in: 甲
4. 阝 (plenty, 170) as in: 限
5. 刂 (knife, 18) as in: 制

第一百六十五課

美國政府組織(下)

第一部　對話

王: 前天跟您領教了很多關於美國的行政機關.今天請您給我說一說貴國的立法機關.

李: 敝國的立法機關就是國會.國會分參議院跟眾議院.

王: 貴國的參議院有多少參議員?

李: 有一百位參議員.每州的人民選舉兩位.不論州的大小都一樣.

王: 參議院的職務是甚麼?

李: 參議院的職務,除了通過法律以外,政府的高級(jí)官吏(lì),比方說內閣閣員甚麼的,經過總統提名,得參議院同意才可以任命.

王: 參議院管不管預算跟各種政府的費用?

李: 按一般的習慣,關於預算跟支出的法案,都是由眾議院主動參議院同意.

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王:要是衆議院跟參議院通過的法律,有不同的地方怎麼辦?

李:那得由兩院各派代表組織委員會,來研究jé折中的辦法.

王:衆議院有多少議員?

李:衆議院有多少議員,按人口決定,都是由地方人民選舉的.現在一共有四百多議員.

王:國會通過的法律,總統要是不喜歡怎麼辦?

李:總統可以否決不chyān簽字.可是國會兩院,要是有三分之二多數,再通過那個法案,總統就沒法子不chyān簽字.

王:貴國的司法機關可以給我說一說麼?

李:敝國的法庭有兩種,一種是地方的法庭,有市法庭,縣法庭,州高等法庭.

王:這些法院是不是聯bāng邦法院?

李:不是的.聯bāng邦法院有地區法院,上訴法院

跟最高法院.

王: 最高法院是不是最高的上訴法院?

李: 最高法院是最高的上訴法院.在低級法院的判決,可以上訴到最高法院.

王: 最高法院就管上訴麼?

李: 最高法院還負責審查國會,或是州議會通過的法律,有沒有wéi違反憲法的地方.要是有,可以宣佈這些法律無syàu効.

王: 這就是貴國政府,三權彼此制héng衡的特點吧?

李: 最高法院的法官,也不是人民選舉的.是總統提名,參議院同意任命的.是終身職.所以不會受行政或立法機關的影響.

王: 貴國的地方政府,請給我簡單的介紹一點.

李: 敝國政府的基本原則,不是中央集權.凡是地方上的事,由州政府,縣政府,市政府自己辦.聯bāng邦政府不干涉.

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王:州的行政首長是州長麼?

李:是的.州長由州的人民每四年選舉一次.可以連任.

王:州議會有幾院?

李:州議會有参議院跟衆議院.

王:縣有縣長麼?

李:沒有.縣的行政機關,是縣管理委員會.委員由縣的人民選舉.

王:縣,有沒有議會?

李:沒有.有州議會就夠了.

王:市,有市長麼?

李:每一市有市長跟市参議會.行政,立法都管.只有司法是獨立的.差不多的市都有警察法庭跟市法庭.

王:州,有沒有最高法院?

李:每州有州最高法院跟高等法院.

王:謝謝您給我說的很清楚.

李:沒甚麼.隨時過來談.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

The U.S. Government (Cont'd.)

Wáng:	I learned a good deal from you day before yesterday about the U.S. administrative offices. Please tell me today a little about your country's legislative offices.
Lee:	My country's legislature is the Congress which is divided into the Senate and the House of Representatives.
Wáng:	How many Senators are there in the Senate of your country?
Lee:	There are one hundred Senators. Regardless of size each state elects two Senators.
Wáng:	What is the function of the Senate?
Lee:	In addition to passing laws, the function of the Senate consists of approving the appointment of senior government officials nominated by the President, for instance cabinet members and others.
Wáng:	Does the Senate control the budget and other governmental expenditures?
Lee:	Ordinarily bills pertinent to the budget and expenditures are all initiated by the House of Representatives and approved by the Senate.
Wáng:	What happens if the House of Representatives and the Senate have disagreements in enacting laws?
Lee:	In that case both Houses have to assign their respective representatives and form a committee to study ways of compromising.
Wáng:	How many Representatives are there in the House of Representatives?
Lee:	The number of Representatives in the House of Representatives depends upon the population of each State who elect these Representatives from all localities.
Wáng:	What can the President do if he does not like a law passed by the Congress?

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Lee: The President can veto or refuse to sign the bill. However, if the same bill is passed again by a two-thirds majority in both Houses of the Congress, the President can do nothing but sign it.

Wáng: Can you tell me something about your country's judicial system?

Lee: There are two kinds of legal courts in my country. One are the local courts which consist of municipal courts, county superior courts and state supreme courts.

Wáng: Are these federal courts?

Lee: No, the federal courts consist of district courts, courts of appeals and the Supreme Court.

Wáng: Is the Supreme Court the highest court of appeals?

Lee: The Supreme Court is the highest court of appeals. Judgments of lower courts may be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Wáng: Does the Supreme Court take care only of appeals?

Lee: The Supreme Court is also responsible for reviewing laws passed by Congress or the state legislatures to see if they are inconsistent with the Constitution. If so, these laws can be declared null.

Wáng: This is probably a characteristic of the check-and-balance of the three-power system in your government, I presume.

Lee: Judges of the Supreme Court are not elected by the people but are nominated and appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate. They have life-time posts, so they are not likely to be influenced by administrative or legislative offices.

Wáng: Please give me a simple introduction to your country's local governments.

Lee: The basic principle of our government is not "centralized power." All local matters are handled by State Governments, County Governments, and City Governments themselves without intervention from the Federal Government.

Wáng: Is the Governor the administrative head of a state?

Lee: Yes, the Governor is elected and may be re-elected by the people of a State.

Wáng: How many Houses are there in the State Legislature?

Lee: The State Legislature has a Senate and an Assembly.

Wáng: Do the counties have heads?

Lee: No, the administration of a county consists of the Council of County Supervisors whose members are elected by the people.

Wáng: Does a county have a legislature?

Lee: No, there is a State Legislature which is sufficient.

Wáng: Do the cities have mayors?

Lee: Every city has a mayor and a City Council which takes care of both administrative and legislative matters. Only the judiciary is independent. Nearly all cities have police courts and municipal courts.

Wáng: Does a State have a Supreme Court?

Lee: Each State has a State Supreme Court and Superior Courts.

Wáng: Thank you for telling me all in detail.

Lee: It's nothing. Come over for a chat any time.

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第二部　生詞

Vocabulary

183.	dījí	低級	N:	lower echelon, lower class
184.	dìchyū fǎywàn (dìfāng fǎywàn)	地區法院 地方法院	N:	district court
185.	dzwèigāu fǎywàn	最高法院	N:	supreme court
186.	fǎàn	法案	N:	legal case, act
187.	fánshr̀	凡是	Ph:	all those who (which) are
188.	fǒujywé	否決	V:	veto, did not pass
189.	jǐngchá fǎtíng	警察法庭	N:	police court
190.	jr̄chū	支出	V/N:	expend/ expenditure
191.	jr̀héng	制衡	V:	control, limit, and regulate
192.	jūngyāng jíchywán	中央集權	N:	centralization of power, concentration of power in the central government
193.	jūngshēnjŕ	終身職	N:	life-time tenure, life time job
193.1	jūngshēn	終身	N:	lifetime
194.	jùngyìywàn	眾議院	N:	House of Representatives
194.1	jùngyìywán	眾議員	N:	Member of the House of Representatives (Congressman)
195.	shàngsù fǎywàn	上訴法院	N:	Court of Appeals
196.	shěnchá	審查	V/N:	investigate, approve/ investigation
197.	shr̀ tsānyìhwèi	市參議會	N:	City council
198.	shr̀jǎng	市長	N:	mayor
199.	syàn gwǎnlǐwěiywánhwèi	縣管理委員會	N:	County Supervisor's Commission
200.	syígwan	習慣	N:	habit
201.	tsānyìywàn	參議院	N:	Senate
201.1	tsānyìywán	參議員	N:	Senator, Councilman

202. wéifǎn	違反	V:	oppose
203. wúsyàu	無効	SV:	void, useless, ineffectual

Notes:

1. jōu jèngfǔ	州政府	N:	State Government
2. jōu gāuděng fǎywàn	州高等法院	N:	State Supreme Court
3. lyǎng ywàn	兩院	N:	the two houses (of Congress)
4. shr̀ fǎtíng	市法庭	N:	municipal court
5. shr̀ jèngfǔ	市政府	N:	city government
6. syàn fǎtíng	縣法庭	N:	county court
7. syàn jèngfǔ	縣政府	N:	county government

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生詞練習

1. 一個民主的國家裏人人都平等沒有高級低級的分別.

2. 在美國每一個縣都有一個地方法院.

3. 美國只有一個最高法院在華盛頓.

4. 各種的法案都得在國會通過以後才算有效.

5. 凡是在美國北部住的人差不多都喜歡滑雪.

6. 要是有一個法案有很多人否決就不能通過.

7. 要是警察犯了法就被送到警察法庭去.

8. 因為戰爭的原故所以美國每年軍事費用的支出非常大.

9. 民主國家的政府不採用中央集權的辦法

10. 中國跟美國的總統都不是終身職.

11. a. 美國的國會有一部分是衆議院.

b. 衆議院有四百多個衆議員他們都是從美國的各州選舉出來的.

12. 在地方法院或是低級法院裏解决不了的案子就得送到上訴法院去解决.

13. 每一個案子到了法院以後得用很多時候來審查.

14. 在美國每一個大城市都有一個參議會叫市參議會.

15. 每一個市都有一個市長管理市政.

16. 在美國一個縣除了縣政府以外還有一個縣管理委員會是一個代表人民的機關.

17. 人人都知道抽烟喝酒是一個不好的習慣.

18. a. 美國國會另外一部份是參議院.

b. 美國每一州都有兩個參議員所以參議

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院裏應當有一百個參議員.

19. 在民主國家裏誰都不可以違反憲法.

20. 按規定要是有多數的人否决那麼這個法案就算是無効了.

第三部　　問題

(For instructors classroom use only)

1. 什麼是立法机關？
2. 國會分那兩院？
3 參議院有多少位參議員？
4. 每州選舉幾位參議員？大州小州都一樣麼？
5. 參議院的職務是什麼？
6 什麼法案是由眾議院主動參議院同意的？
7. 要是兩院通過的法律有不同的地方，怎麼辦？
8. 眾議院有多少位議員？
9. 議員多少是按什麼決定？
10 國會通過的法律，要是總統不喜歡，怎麼辦？
11 什麼時候總統就沒法子不簽字？
12 法庭有幾種？
13 這些法院都是聯邦法院麼？
14 最高法院是上訴法院麼？管什麼？
15. 最高法院除了管上訴，還負責什麼？
16. 美國政府三權有什麼特點？

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17. 最高法院的法官也是人民選舉的麼?

18. 為什麼最高法院的法官不受行政或立法的影響?

19. 美國政府基本原則是不是中央集權?是怎麼樣的?

20. 州的行政首長是誰?

21. 州長幾年選舉一次?可以連任麼?

22. 州議會有幾院?

23. 縣的行政是由縣長管麼?誰管?

24. 縣有縣議會麼?

25. 市的組織怎麼樣?

26. 州有最高法院麼?

27. 市參議會作什麼事?

28. 警察法庭跟市法庭有什麼不同?

29. 縣管理委員會作什麼事?

30. 什麼叫中央集權,那些國是中央集權的政府?

31. 美國那些事是終身職?

32. 美國連任過的總統有那些位?你記得麼?

IV Translation Exercise

1. Problems are not solved by using the veto. Let us talk it over and try to settle the problem before voting on it.

2. The mayor is the civilian leader in a city. He represents the people.

3. Members of the House of Representatives are elected every two years by the people.

4. The President's job is not a life time job. He must be elected once every four years.

5. Lower echelon officers are not elected. They are appointed by the mayor.

6. The Supreme Court does not make laws, but it interprets (explains) them.

7. Laws opposed to the constitution are invalid. The supreme court will tell you that this is the fact.

8. There are less senators than congressmen in the government. This is because there are only two senators from each State.

9. When expenditures become greater than what is received, a person would be in trouble.

10. Who is in charge of investigating people who oppose the law?

11. There are many democratic governments in the world that have centralization of power in the central government.

12. Some people have the habit of coming to school late. Is this a good thing?

13. All those who wish to see the President must first give their names to his office, and wait to be called.

14. The City Council contains members that are elected by the people to represent them in city business.

15. The election was invalid because nobody knew about it before it was held.

16. The local court has too many legal cases to handle. It was decided to establish a branch court in this city to handle them.

17. In many legal systems they do not have a court of appeals. Cases are brought directly to the Supreme Court to be decided.

18. The County Supervisors' Council takes care of the county just as the City Council takes care of city affairs.

19. The Police Court usually handles cases of drinking and car accidents.

20. Smoking is considered as a habit. Whether it is good or bad, nobody can decide.

第五部　新聞

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(一)　聯合國託管委員會決定

盧(Lú)安達(dá)烏(wū)倫(lwún)蒂(dì)

應分別建為獨立國家

比軍須在八月以前撤退完成

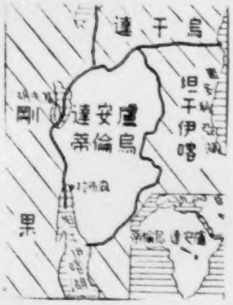
〔中央社聯合國廿六日法新社電〕聯合國託管委員會今日決定盧(Lú)安達(dá)和烏(wū)倫(lwún)蒂(dì)應於七月一日分別建立為獨立國家.

〔中央社聯合國總部廿六日合衆國際社電〕聯大託管委員會今天通過一項亞非國家的建議案,授權比利時在盧(Lú)安達(dá)和烏(wū)倫(lwún)蒂(dì)於七月一日獲得獨立後在取得它們的同意之下留駐軍隊於盧(Lú)安達(dá)和烏(wū)倫(lwún)蒂(dì)兩地.

表決結果是九十二票對零票;十一票棄權.棄權國包括十個蘇(sū)俄(È)集團國家.

決議案確認七月一日為前比利時管理的盧(Lú)安達(dá),烏(wū)倫(lwún)蒂(dì)託管領土的獨立

日期. 有關該決議案最引起爭論的條款集中於七月一日以後比利時軍隊繼續留駐該地的問題.


烏干達
盧安達
烏倫第
坦干伊喀
剛果

(二)生字：

1. 託	twō	V:	trust;depute;request
託管		V/N:	entrust to manage/trusteeship
2. 須	syū	A:	must; necessarily
3. 撤	chè	V:	remove;recall;withdraw
撤退		V:	withdraw
4. 亞	yǎ	N:	Asia
亞非		N:	Afro-asian
5. 授	shòu	V:	give; confer; award
授權		VO:	authorize; empower
6. 零	líng	N:	zero; naught
7. 棄	chì	V:	cast away; abandon;desert; waive
棄權		VO/N:	abstain;waive the privilege/ abstention
8. 確	chywè	A:	really; certainly; actual
確認		V:	really regard.......
9. 爭	jēng	V:	wrangle;strive;fight
爭論		V/N:	dispute;argue/dispute;controversy

註：

1. 盧Lú 安達	PW:	Ruanda (Rwanda)
2. 烏Wū 倫lwún 第 dì	PW:	Burundi
3. 獨立	V/SV/N:	independent/independence

4.	分別	A/V/N:	separately/distinguish/distinction;difference
5.	聯(合國)大會)	N:	General Assembly of the United Nations
6.	通過	V:	pass
7.	建議	V/N:	recommend/recommendation
	建議案	N:	recommendation
8.	比利時	PW:	Belgium
	比軍	N:	Belgian troops
9.	取得	V:	obtain; acquire
10.	同意	N:	consent; approval
11.	留駐	V:	remain to station (at a place)
12.	表決	V/N:	vote to decide/voting
13.	集團	N:	bloc; collection
14.	決議	V/N:	resolve/resolution
	決議案	N:	resolution
15.	條款	N:	provisions;articles;subarticles (in the text of a document)

文言字:

1.	須 syū	A:	must; necessarily
1.1	須經三分之二同意		must be approved by two thirds
1.2	須有三年經驗		must have an experience of three years.

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简体字练习

(一) 美国的立法机关就是国会. 国会分参议院跟众议院. 每州的人民选举两位参议员. 众议院议员按人口决定.

(二) 最高法院是最高上诉法院, 也负责审查国会或是州议会通过的法律有没有违反宪法的地方.

(三) 最高法院的法官不是人民选举的, 是总统提名参议院同意.任命的, 是终身职.

(四) 美国政府的基本原则不是中央集权, 凡是地方上的事由州政府县政府, 市政府自己办, 联邦政府不干涉.

(五) 联合国大会托管委员会今天通过一项建议案.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 751-755)

盡 權 協

尽 权 协

階 級

B. Radicals

1.	皿	(dish, 108)	as in: 盡
2.	木	(wood, 75)	as in: 權
3.	十	(ten, 24)	as in: 協
4.	阝	(plenty, 170)	as in: 階
5.	糸	(silk, 120)	as in: 級

第一百六十六課

第一部　對話

游擊隊王司令,跟六個游擊隊隊員(趙,錢,孫,李,周,吳)商量戰畧跟戰術的事情.

王:今天請各位到這兒來商量我們的工作.我們這次化裝難民,滲(shèn)透到敵人的後方來很不容易.我們應當利用這個機會,多做些陰謀破壞的工作.

趙:您看我們先得做些甚麼破壞的工作?

王:司令部給我的命令說,敵人在這個城外頭,有幾個研究化學戰,生物戰跟放射戰的實驗室.那個研究放射戰的實驗室裏頭,有很多儀(yí)器.只有放射能測量表,可以測量倫琴(lwúnchín)量跟散(sàn)落.我們最好能把那些實驗室破壞了.

錢:在那些實驗室,有沒有我們的諜報員?要

L.166

是有,我們跟他們合作一定更方便.

王:我知道我們有兩個諜報員是在那兒工作.由我負責跟他們連絡.有一個在那兒做服務兵,服務了十年.他的長官很相信他.還有一位是實驗室的工作人員.敵人可想不到他是我們的諜報員.

孫:您手裏有沒有這兒敵人陣地的狀況圖?

王:有,你們研究研究吧.

李:我看敵人在這兒的防禦,都是機動防禦.我們做陰謀破壞工作的時候,可得小心.他們的增援,一定調動的很快.因為用機動防禦的時候,兵力的運用比較有效.

周:我們也可以在夜裏攻擊他們的運輸路線.

王:這個計劃很好.前兩天我的諜報員給我報告,敵人運輸輜(dž)重的車輛,都是用的密集縱(dzûng)隊,所以很容易襲(syí)擊他們.

吳:您已經決定在那兒,襲(syí)擊他們的輜(dž)重了

麼?

王:我挑了一個山$\overset{\text{yāu}}{\text{凹}}$,那兒有很好的掩$\overset{\text{bì}}{\text{蔽}}$.我們看得見敵人,敵人看不見我們.我們明天晚上十點在那兒集合,注意我的手$\overset{\text{bèi}}{\text{臂}}$記號.要是敵人的增援一到,我們就$\overset{\text{jūng}}{\text{終}}$止戰鬥,回到我們的根據地去.

趙:我聽說敵人這兒有一個無線電台,負責對我們做宣傳工作,是不是也可以去破壞那個電台?

王:我接到的命令裏也有這件事.我想等明天$\overset{\text{syí}}{\text{襲}}$擊敵人$\overset{\text{dž}}{\text{輜}}$重以後,再派兩三位弟兄們負責,破壞那個電台.

錢:我有一個好朋友,在那個電台做宣傳工作.我想他可以幫我的忙.

王:那好極了.你今天就跟他聯絡,後天我再派兩位弟兄幫你的忙.

孫:我願意去.

李:我也願意去.

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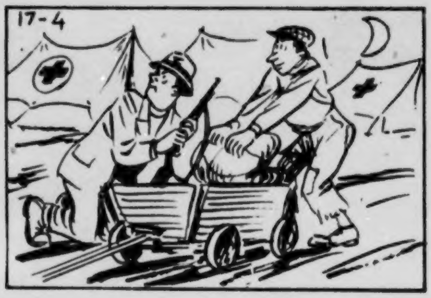
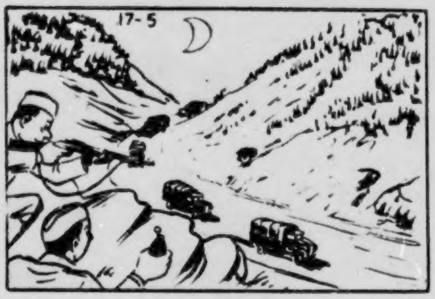
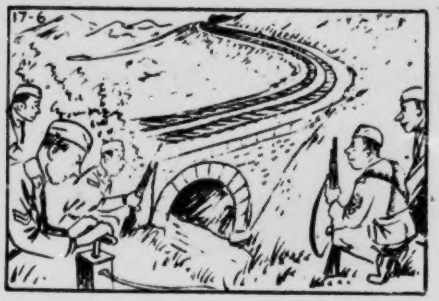
王：好吧.就你們三個人負責,去破壞那個雷台,後天晚上動手.


17-4


17-5


17-6

Military Subject

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Guerrilla Commander Wáng and six guerrillas, Jàu, Chyán, Swūn, Lǐ, Jōu, and Wǔ, discuss tactics and strategy.

Wáng: Today I invite you here to discuss our work. It is not easy for us to disguise ourselves as refugees and infiltrate into the enemy's rear. We should take this opportunity to do more destruction work.

Jàu: What destruction do you think we should do first?

Wáng: The order I received from headquarters says that there were several chemical warfare labs, biological warfare labs and radiological warfare labs outside the city. In the radiological warfare lab there are plenty of instruments such as dosimeters to measure the dosage of radiation, roentgens, and fallout. It is best that we destroy these instruments.

Chyán: Do we have any agents in those labs? If so, we can cooperate with them. It would be much simpler that way.

Wáng: We have two agents working in those labs. I am responsible for liaison with them. One works there as an orderly. He has worked there for ten years. His superior trusts him very much. Another one works in the lab. The enemy would never suspect him of being our agent.

Swūn: Do you have a situation map of the enemy's position in your possession?

Wáng: Yes. You can study it.

Lǐ: I feel that enemy defenses are all mobile defenses. When we do destruction work, we will have to be very careful. Their reinforcements can be moved very rapidly, since employment of force can be very effective when mobile defense is adopted.

Jōu: We can also attack their transportation lines at night.

Wáng: This is a good idea. Several days ago, our agents reported that enemy trains were all in close columns. Therefore it will be very easy for them to attack us.

Wǔ: Have you decided where we are going to attack the enemy train?

Wáng: I picked out a valley which has good defilade. We are able to see the enemy, but they cannot see us. We will assemble there at 10 A.M. tomorrow. Pay attention to my arm and hand signals. If the enemy sends reinforcements, we will disengage ourselves and return to our bases.

Jàu: I heard that the enemy has a radio station here responsible for propoganda work against us. Can we also go there and destroy that station?

Wáng: It is in my orders. I think that after we have completed the job with the train, we can send two or three men to destroy that station.

Chyán: I have a good friend working at that station. I think he can help us.

Wáng: That is good. You contact him today. I will send two or three men to help you, day after tomorrow.

Swūn: I want to go.

Lǐ: I also want to go.

Wáng: OK. The three of you take charge of this work. Do it day after tomorrow.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

204.	dùngshǒu	動手	V:	start (a job)
205.	fàngshèjàn	放射戰	N:	radiological warfare
206.	fàngshènéng	放射能	N:	radiation
207.	fàngshènéng gǎnshòulyàng	放射能感受量	N:	radiation dosage
207.1	fènlyàng	份量	N:	dose (dosage), weight
208.	fàngshènéng tsèlyàngbyǎu	放射能測量表	N:	dosimeter
209.	fúwùbīng	服務兵	N:	orderly
210.	hwàjwāng	化裝	V:	disguise
211.	hwàsywébùdwèi	化學部隊	N:	chemical corps
211.1	hwàsywéjyūngwān	化學軍官	N:	chemical officer
211.2	hwàsywéjàn	化學戰	N:	chemical warfare
212.	jèndìjwàngkwàngtú	陣地狀況圖	N:	disposition map
212.1	jwàngkwàngtú	狀況圖	N:	situation map
213.	jīdùngfángyù	機動防禦	N:	mobile defense
214.	jūngjřjàndòu	終止戰鬥	V:	disengage
215.	lwùnchínlyàng	倫琴量	N:	Roentgen (reading)
216.	mìjidzùngdwèi	密集縱隊	N:	close column
217.	sànlwò	散落	N:	fallout
218.	shǒubèijìhàu	手臂記號	N:	arm and hand signals
219.	swéijyūnjyàushr̀	隨軍教士	N:	chaplain
220.	syànyì	現役	N:	active duty
221.	wúsyàndyàntái	無線電臺	N:	radio station
222.	yǎnbì	掩蔽	N:	defilade
223.	yùnyùng	運用	V/N:	employ/ employment

生詞練習

1. 你得在軍隊裏服務多少年?

2. 服務兵的階級很低.

3. 隨軍教士幫助士兵解决他們的問題.

4. 共產黨宣傳的法子多極了.

5. 人民應當好好的運用他們的權利.

6. 我們的機動防禦是用機動配合火力編成的，並且利用地形從敵人手裏得到主動.

7. a. 化學部隊應該對化學戰劑很有研究.
   b. 運用各種毒氣技術跟戰術作戰叫化學戰.

8. 運用有毒的各種生物細菌叫人員跟動物死傷的作戰方法叫生物戰.

9. 運用各種武器來產生放射能佈毒作戰方法叫放射戰.

10. 射能感受量是暴露的人員所受到放射

能的份量.

11. 狀況圖是戰術上或是行政上狀況的地圖.

12. 在韓國共黨的部隊已經終止戰鬥了.

13. 一切自然或是人造的障礙物都是很好的掩蔽.

14. 車輛密集縱隊很容易被游擊隊襲擊.

15. 我們的校長是一個現役軍官.

16. a. 他化裝難民化的很好,所以給他滲透到敵人後方去了.

b. 化裝跳舞很有意思.

17. 美國海軍在太平洋的根據地比陸軍的多的多.

18. a. 市政府甚麼時候動手修這條路?

b. 你甚麼時候動手蓋這所房子?

19. 土地測量是一個很專門的技術.

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 為什麼一個人得給國家服務？
2. 服務兵做些什麼事？
3. 隨軍教士做些什麼事？
4. 宣傳有什麼用？
5. 打仗的時候為什麼兵力運用很要緊？
6. 什麼是机動防禦？
7. 打仗的時候為什麼陸軍海軍空軍得合做？
8. 化學部隊是什麼樣的部隊？
9. 化學軍官管什麼事情？
10. 什麼是化學戰？
11. 什麼是生物戰？
12. 什麼是放射戰？
13. 放射能危險麼？
14. 放射能測量表要緊嗎？為什麼？
15. 放射能感受量的單位是不是倫琴量？
16. 敵人用原子武器的時候，散落有什麼危險？

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17. 打仗的時候，狀況圖有什麼用？

18. 打仗的時候，什麼時候應當終止戰爭？

19. 打仗的時候，掩蔽有什麼用？

20 敵人飛机來轟炸的時候，密集縱隊有什麼危險？

21 手臂記號有什麼用？

22 現役軍人跟預備軍人有什麼不同？

23. 放射能測量表可以測量倫琴量麼？

24 打仗的時候，化裝有什麼用？

25. 打仗的時候，根據地有什麼用？

26 你最喜歡聽那個無線電台的廣播？

27 襲擊敵人的錙重，什麼時候動手最好？

28 蓋房子的時候，一定得先測量麼？

IV Translation Exercise

1. The Commander ordered his troops to disengage themselves from the enemy.

2. Soldiers on active duty often do not have time to do any studying. This is not true of the reserves.

3. Ever since the radiation effect was discovered there have been many advances in medicine.

4. Although it is already one week old, the civil affairs officer took the situation map and showed it to the refugees, telling them about the war situation.

5. The fallout was so bad that they decided to withdraw to a place 20 miles away.

6. In the Second World War, fighting changed gradually from positional warfare to mobile defense and offense.

7. The chaplains in the armed services belong to several religions. I don't know if there is any buddhist or not.

8. One way to understand what radiation is about,is to take a dosimeter and walk into a fallout area.

9. We hope that radiological warfare will never be fought in the world, but we must be prepared for such warfare.

10. The Chemical Officer has been at the front for a long time. He was disguised as a newspaper reporter.

11. The enemy's chemical corps is ready to launch an attack at any time. They are now stationed about five miles from the front.

12. The army's objective in enemy territory is their radio station. This should not be hard to reach.

13. Since he did not get better, the doctor ordered him to increase the dosage of the medicine he is taking.

14. The Captain has two orderlies helping him. They take turns, so he has one orderly by his side at all times.

15. During reconnaissance work we often have to use arm and hand signals.

16. A defilade is an obstacle preventing the enemy from seeing you.

17. The enemy's closed coloumn was quite easy to find, so we destroyed it within half a day.

18. No matter how carefully you are disguised, someone will always be able to recognize you.

19 X-rays were formerly called Roentgen-rays. Roentgen is now a unit of measure of such rays.

20. All active duty personnel must wear uniforms. When you retire you can still wear it.

第五部　新聞

L.166

(一)　西新幾島南部草原
已受印(Yin)尼(ni)傘兵威脅
荷(Hé)促請聯合國與美注意

〔中央社荷(Hé)屬新幾內亞(yǎ)荷(Hé)蘭(lán)第亞(yǎ)二十五日合眾國際社電〕　據此間高級指揮部宣佈印(Yin)尼(ní)昨日於荷(Hé)屬新幾內亞(yǎ)空降傘兵一連. 荷(Hé)蘭(lán)守軍已對印(Yin)尼(ní)的進一步攻擊加以戒備.

高級指揮部官員昨天說:「印(Yin)尼(ní)傘兵一連昨晨在新幾內亞南部海岸麥(Mài)勞(láu)克(kè)附近降落;距澳(Aù)屬新幾內亞邊界約四十哩. 降落的一連印(Yin)尼(ní)傘兵約一百五十至二百人, 係由美國製造的運輸機運送. 這些運輸機是在高空飛行. 印(Yin)尼(ní)傘兵降落時守軍未予抵抗.

〔合眾國際社西新幾內亞荷(Hé)蘭(lán)第亞廿五日電〕　由陸軍部隊與美國造海王星式巡邏

轟炸機支援的荷(Hé)蘭(lán)海軍陸戰隊今日打擊入侵的印(Yin)尼(ní)傘兵.

(二)生字:

1.	草	tsǎu	N:	grass; weed
	草原		N:	grassland; prairie
2.	脅	syé	V/N:	coerce;force/rib;flank
	威脅		V:	threaten;menace;coerce;intimidate
3.	揮	hwēi	V:	wave;shake;direct;move;
	指揮		V:	direct;command;conduct
	指揮部		N:	command;command headquarters
4.	降	jyàng	V:	fall; lower; descend
	空降		V:	air-drop; parachute
5.	晨	chén	N:	morning
6.	距	jyù	CV:	from; between
7.	輸	shū	V:	transport;ship;lose;be beaten
	運輸		V/N:	transport;ship;move/transportation
	運輸機		N:	transport plane
8.	予	yǔ	LW/V:	give;render;grant;confer
9.	巡	syún	V:	patrol; cruise
10.	邏	lwó	V:	patrol; watch
	巡邏		V:	patrol
11.	轟	hūng	V:	rumble;explode;blow up
	轟炸		V/N:	bomb/bombing
	轟炸機		N:	bomber
12.	炸	jà	V:	explode; burst
13.	侵	chīn	V:	usurp;encroach upon;raid
	入侵		V:	invade; intrude

14. 駕 jyà	V:	operate or control (a vehicle, boat, airplane, etc.)
15. 駛 shř	V:	drive a vehicle
駕駛	V:	operate;drive;control(a vehicle, boat, airplane , etc.)
駕駛員	N:	pilot

註:

1. 西新幾島	PW:	West New Guinea island
2. 促請	V:	urge by request
3. 荷Hé屬	V:	owned or possessed by Holland
4. 高級	SV:	high ranking or level
5. 守軍	N:	defense force
6. 進一步	A/VO:	further/move a step further
7. 加以	V:	add; increase or give additional treatment
8. 戒備	V/N:	take precaution/precaution
9. 麥mài勞克láu kè	PW:	Merauke
10. 澳Àu屬	V:	owned or possessed by Australia
11. 高空	N:	high altitude
12. 飛行	V:	fly
13. 海王星	N:	Neptune (the planet)
14. 支援	V/N:	support
15. 打擊	V/N:	blow;strike/blow

文言字：

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1. 予 yǔ V: give;render;grant;confer

1.1 美國給予該國之援助甚多
The aid given that country by the United States is tremendous.

1.2 未予評論
did not comment (or make comment)

简体字练习

(一) 这一课说的是游击队司令跟六个游击队队员计划战畧跟战术的事情.

(二) 敌人在这个城外头有几个研究化学战，生物战跟放射战的实验室，里头有很多仪器.

(三) 前两天谍报员报告说敌人运输辎重的車辆都是用的密集纵队所以很容易袭击他们.

(四) 我听说敌人这儿有一个无线电台，负责对我们作宣传工作. 我们应当把那个电台破坏.

(五) [合众国际社电] 据此间高级指挥部宣佈印尼昨日於荷属新几内亚空降伞兵一连.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 756-760)

耳　朵　袖

深　失

B. Radicals

1. 耳 (ear, 128) as in: 耳
2. 木 (wood, 75) as in: 朵
3. 衤 (clothes, 145) as in: 袖
4. 氵 (water, 85) as in: 深
5. 大 (great, 37) as in: 失

第一百六十七課

四大自由

第一部　對話

王:我常常聽說貴國人談到四大自由,我覺得很有意思.希望有機會聽您說一說.

李:好極了.我們可以隨便談一談.

王:四大自由當中,一定有信宗(dzūng)教的自由吧?

李:您說的很對.

王:為甚麼貴國人那麼注意信宗(dzūng)教的自由呢?

李:因為我們的祖先,當初到美洲來的時候,有的,是求信仰自由來的.

王:那時候歐洲最有勢力的宗(dzūng)教是甚麼?

李:是天主教.

王:剛到美洲的這些人,是不是都反對天主教?

李:不一定.有一部份是從英國來的.因為他們不滿意當時英國的教會,所以到美國

的東北來開闢荒(pì hwāng)地.

王:他們一定經過很多困難吧?

李:對了.冬天的時候沒有糧(lyáng)食,又冷,又餓(è).因為要求信仰自由,不能不奮鬥克(fèn dòu kè)服一切困難.

王:雖然環境很困難,可是他們的精神一定很快樂吧?

李:對了.在他們第一次收成以後,就大家在一塊兒感謝神.這就是美國的「感恩節」

王:美國的立國,不但在政治上求自由,並且在宗(dzūng)教上求自由,真是一個自由的國家.

李:這是我們美國人覺得很榮(rúng)幸的.

王:我聽說貴國最近第一次選了一位天主教的總統.

李:這就證明我們對宗(dzūng)教沒有偏(pyān)見.

王:除了信宗教自由以外,還有甚麼別的自由?

李:第二個是言論出版(bǎn)自由.這是一個民主

國家最大的特點.

王:美國有沒有政府辦的報紙,雜誌跟廣播電台?

李:敝國的報紙,雜誌跟電台都是人民辦的.政府不跟人民競(jìng)爭.

王:貴國的報紙,雜誌不受政府的檢查麼?

李:檢查新聞,就是控(kùng)制新聞,那麼人民就沒有言論出版的自由了.

王:貴國人在報紙雜誌上,想說甚麼都可以麼?

李:只要是事實,都可以自由報告討論.

王:廣播電台也是一樣麼?

李:廣播電台跟電視也是一樣.

王:還有甚麼自由?

李:敝國人民只要服從法律,就不必有甚麼恐懼(jyù).

王:這是甚麼意思?

李:就是說,政府沒有法律的根據,不能隨便

dài bǔ sōu jái
逮捕人民,不能隨便搜查人民的住宅.

mì
王:貴國沒有秘密警察麼?

chywán
李:當然沒有.只有極權國家,或是共產國家才有秘密警察.

王:貴國不是有「聯邦調查局」麼?

李:敝國的「聯邦調查局」不是秘密警察,一切行動都根據法律辦的.

王:還有一種自由呢?

jàng
李:這是生活的保障,不會缺少生活上必需的需要.比方說,吃的,住的,穿的甚麼的.

è
王:聽說貴國還有失業保險,失業的人跟他的家庭,沒有受餓的危險,到老年的時候又有養老金.

李:敝國還有各種各樣的醫藥保險,生病或意外受傷的人,暫時不會受經濟壓迫.

王:貴國的四大自由,真是太好了.希望有一天全世界的人都能享受這些自由.

李:我也這麼希望我們可以一塊兒努力.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

The Four Great Freedoms

[Freedom of speech and expression, freedom of worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear]

Wáng: I often hear people of your country talk about the four great freedoms which I feel are very interesting. I hope to have a chance to hear you talk a little about them.

Lee: Wonderful. We can talk a little about them.

Wáng: Among the four great freedoms there must be freedom of religion, I suppose.

Lee: You are quite right.

Wáng: Why do people in your country pay so much attention to freedom of religion?

Lee: The reason is that some of our ancestors came to America centuries ago in order to avoid religious persecution.

Wáng: What was the most influential religion in Europe then?

Lee: It was Roman Catholicism.

Wáng: Were these people who first came to America anti-Catholics?

Lee: Although those who first arrived in America were mostly non-Catholics, they were not anti-Catholics either. What they wanted was religious freedom.

Wáng: Do the people of your country have religious freedom now?

Lee: Yes, one may be a Catholic or a Protestant.

Wáng: The Protestants have a great variety of churches. Is it required that one join one of these?

Lee: There are a tremendous number of Protestant churches in my country. One may join whichever one likes.

Wáng: Is one allowed to be nonsectarian?

Lee: Certainly. Freedom of religion means freedom to have or not to have religious faith.

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Wáng: Are there more people in your country who believe in a religion or more who do not?

Lee: There are more people with religion than without and more Protestants than Catholics.

Wáng: I heard that lately, for the first time, your country has elected a Catholic President.

Lee: This proves that we have no prejudice against any religion.

Wáng: What other freedoms are there besides religious freedom?

Lee: The second is freedom of speech and press which is the greatest characteristic of a democratic country.

Wáng: Are there government-operated newspapers, magazines, and broadcasting stations in your country?

Lee: In my country newspapers, magazines and broadcasting stations are all owned and operated by the people with whom the Government does not want to compete.

Wáng: Don't the newspapers and magazines undergo government censorship in your country?

Lee: News censorship means control of the press. Then the people would no longer have any freedom of speech and publication.

Wáng: Can people in your country say whatever they want to say in newspapers and magazines?

Lee: As long as it is a fact, it is allowed to be reported and discussed freely. However, they must not affect the reputation of an individual or an organization.

Wáng: What can be done if the reputation of an individual or an organization is involved?

Lee: The individual or organization suffering damage may go to court and bring charge against the paper or magazine.

Wáng: Is the same true of broadcasting stations?

Lee: The same is true both of radio and TV stations.

Wáng: What other freedoms are there?

Lee: As long as one abides by the law in our country, one does not have to suffer from fear.

Wáng: What does that mean?

Lee: That means that the government cannot arrest people without a legal basis nor search people's houses as it pleases.

Wáng: Doesn't your country have a secret police?

Lee: Certainly not. Only totalitarian or communist countries have a secret police.

Wáng: Isn't it true that your country has a Federal Bureau of Investigation?

Lee: My country's Federal Bureau of Investigation is not a secret police, and all its operations are done according to the law.

Wáng: You have still one other freedom, what is that?

Lee: That is the assurance of a livelihood. It means that one shall not be in want of life necessities, such as food, housing, clothing, etc.

Wáng: It is said that your country has unemployment insurance, such that the unemployed and his family will not be jeopardized by starvation.

Lee: My country also has various kinds of medical insurance which prevent the sick and the injured from suffering financial pressures.

Wáng: Your country has four great freedoms. This is truly wonderful. I hope that one day all people in the world can enjoy these freedoms.

Lee: I hope so too. We can exert our efforts together.

L.167 第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

224. bǎujàng	保障	V/N:	guarantee
225. bìsyū	必須	V:	necessary, must
226. chywēshǎu	缺少	V/N:	lack, deficient/ deficiency
227. dàibǔ	逮捕	V:	arrest
228. fèndòu	奮鬥	V/N:	struggle/ spirited struggling
229. gǎnēnjyé	感恩節	N:	Thanksgiving Day
gǎnsyè	感謝	N/V:	gratitude, thanks/ thank
230. jíchywán gwójyā	極權國家	N:	totalitarian state
230.1 jíchywán	極權	N:	totalitarian
231. jùjái	住宅	N:	residence
232. jyàuhwèi	教會	N:	mission (church)
233. kèfú	克服	V:	overcome
234. kǔngjyù	恐懼	N:	fear
235. kwàilè	快樂	SV/N:	happy, joyous/ happiness
236. rúngsyìng	榮幸	SV/N:	honored / honor
237. shr̄yè bǎusyǎn	失業保險	N:	unemployment insurance
237.1 shr̄yè	失業	VO:	unemployed
238. sōuchá	搜查	V:	search
239. syǎngshòu	享受	V/N:	enjoy/ enjoyment
240. syìnyǎng	信仰	N/V:	belief (religious and political)/ believe in
241. yāpwò	壓迫	V/N:	oppress/ oppression, pressure
242. yánlwùn	言論	N:	speech
243. yǎnglǎu jīn	養老金	N:	old age pension
244. yīyàu bǎusyǎn	醫藥保險	N:	health insurance
244.1 yīyàu	醫藥	N:	medicine, medical
245. yìwài	意外	N:	accident, accidental, unexpected

生詞練習

1. 强大的武力是世界和平的保障.

2. 步槍機關槍都是步兵必需的武器.

3. 德國的軍隊甚麼都有就是缺少原子彈.

4. 上禮拜警察逮捕了兩個搶銀行的强盜.

5. 一個年輕的人應當要有奮鬥的精神才能變成一個有名的人.

6. a. 很多人在感恩節那天到禮拜堂去做禮拜.

b. 張中校常常幫我的忙所以我很感謝他.

7. 從前的德國意大利跟日本都是極權國家.

8. 在這個城的東邊兒都是住宅所以那個地方就變成住宅區了.

9. 在加利福尼亞州有很多古老的教會.

10. 要是我們都有克服困難的精神世界上就沒有難事了.

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11. 戰爭雖然很可怕可是到了必得打仗的時候我們就不應當恐懼.

12. 要是世界上沒有戰爭不是人人都快樂麼?

13. 昨天美國的總統請我吃飯我覺得非常榮幸.

14. a. 在美國差不多人人都保險失業保險是一種很普通的保險.

b. 李太太的先生前天失業了所以李太太很不快樂.

15. 剛才强盜搶銀行所以警察搜查所有在銀行附近的鋪子.

16. a. 有人覺得每天晚上吃完晚飯以後抽烟喝茶是一種享受.

b. 有錢的人才能享受最貴的汽車.

17. 有的人覺得信仰宗教可以讓人常常快樂.

18. 在世界上人人都愛自由沒有人願意受別人的壓迫.

19. 民主國家都有言論自由.

20. 在美國有很多人都靠養老金生活的.

21. a. 有醫藥保險的人就不必給住醫院的費用.

b. 有病的時候不但看大夫很貴醫藥也不便宜.

22. 日本轟炸我們的時候人人覺得是一個意外.

第三部　問題

1. 四大自由包括那四種自由？
2. 為甚麼美國人注重信教自由？
3. 從前歐洲最有勢力的是甚麼宗教？
4. 美國人的祖先多半是從那國來的？
5. 美國人的祖先為甚麼要到美洲來？
6. 他們剛到美洲的時候生活容易嗎？
7. 他們剛到美洲的時候住在那一部份？
8. 那個時候這些人作甚麼事情？
9. 那個時候他們的精神快樂不快樂？
10. 他們每年在一塊兒過甚么節？
11. 除了信教自由以外還有甚麼自由？
12. 言論自由是甚麼意思？
13. 在美國報紙跟電台都是政府辦的還是人民辦的？
14. 美國政府檢查不檢查報紙跟雜誌？
15. 要是檢查報紙跟雜誌人民還有言論自

由嗎？

16. 美國總統信甚麼教？

17. 美國有没有秘密警察？

18. 美國聯邦調查局是一個甚麼機關？

19. 在美國警察可以不可以隨便到人家裡去搜查？

20. 甚麼樣的國家有秘密警察？

21. 有秘密警察的國家人民害怕不害怕？

22. 美國有那些種保險？

23. 在美國老年人都有養老金嗎？

24. 醫藥保險是甚麼意思？

25. 有醫藥保險的人找大夫看病的時候給錢不給錢？

26. 有醫藥保險的人要是受了傷怎麼辦？

27. 美國有没有失業的人？ 他們怎麼生活？

28. 美國的老年人多半靠着甚麼生活？

29. 現在世界上有自由的國家多還是没有

L.167 自由的國家多？

30. 你想將來世界上的國家都可以有各種自由嗎？

IV Translation Exercise

1. The unemployed are protected by unemployment insurance for at least six months after they lose their jobs.
2. In a totalitarian state there is no freedom for the people The government is in the hands of a few persons.
3. After a thorough search, the refugees were allowed to leave for the rear areas.
4. The President's residence is a palace-type building. It is called the Presidential Mansion.
5. It costs very little to buy health insurance, but if you don't buy any, you cannot rest assured.
6. When people talk about how good your relatives are you should feel happy.
7. If you want to overcome him, you must be strong and also intelligent.
8. The Mid-Autumnal Festival is somewhat similar to Thanksgiving. Family members gather to have food and play together.
9. During the past five years many missions have been forced to leave Africa and Asia.
10. What religion do you believe in? Can you tell us something about your beliefs?
11. If you only think of enjoyment and never think of work, you will never succeed.
12. You will suffer a lot of bitterness if you depend upon a pension for your living when you are old.
13. What guarantee do you have that your pension will be worth money 25 years from now?
14. If you want to succeed you must first work hard. It is very necessary for you to listen to me.
15. Heroes struggle for their country. They do not mind suffering hardships during revolutionary periods for the sake of their country's future.

16. When a person first arrives in a new country, he finds it hard to overcome his fears.

17. Health insurance will also help you take care of medical expenses in case of an accident.

18. Being able to study in an environment that is peaceful and quiet, makes him very happy.

19. You must be careful in your speech. There are many people listening that do not like you.

20. He was arrested by the police for making a speech at the intersection.

第五部 新聞

匪俄(Ē)計劃

(一)

技術合作

〔中央社莫(Mwò)斯(sz̄)科(kē)二十五日法新社電〕據今天一項公報所發表蘇(Sū)俄(Ē)與中共已同意一項計劃以進一步擴大雙方的科學及技術合作. 塔(Tā)斯(sz̄)社說「真理報」所載公報是「蘇(Sū)俄(Ē)中共科學技術合作委員會」第十二次會議後發表的. 這項擴大合作計劃包括一九六二年的下半年及一九六三年的上半年.

根據這項計劃蘇(Sū)俄(Ē)各機構將使中共科學及工程人員熟悉機具製造及電工器材的成就. 並以冶金工程,機具製造,無線電,化工等設計交與中共. 中共則使蘇(Sū)俄(Ē)方面熟悉化學,漁業,木材養護;並以工程,化學,藥用品,冶金等設計交與蘇(Sū)俄(Ē).

(二)生字:

1. 擴	kwò	V:	expand; enlarge; amplify
擴大		V:	enlarge; expand; amplify
2. 科	kē	N:	department; division; class
科學		N:	science
3. 載	dzài	V:	carry;load;contain;fill up
4. 構	gòu	N:	structure
機構		N:	agency; organization
5. 熟	shú	SV:	familiar; ripe; cooked
熟悉		V:	well-familiarized with; know very well
6. 材	tsái	N:	material; stuff
器材		N:	machines & material; parts
木材		N:	timber; lumber
7. 冶	yě	V:	smelt; fuse(metal)
冶金		VO/N:	smelt metal; fuse metal/ metallurgy; metal working
8. 養	yǎng	V:	rear;raise;bring up;nourish; support;care for; maintain
養護		V:	care for; maintain
9. 藥	yàu	N:	drug; medicine
藥用油		N:	pharmaceutical oil

註:

1. 塔tǎ 斯sz 社	N:	TASS (press agency)
2. 真理	N:	truth
真理報	N:	Pravda
3. 下半年	N:	second half of year
上半年	N:	first half of year
4. 使	V:	cause; make
5. 機具	N:	machine tools; machinery
6. 電工	N:	electrical engineering
電工器材	N:	electrical engineering machines and materials
7. 成就	N/V:	achievement; accomplishment/ achieve; accomplish
8. 以	CV:	with
9. 化學工程	N:	chemical engineering
10. ……等	N:	...et cetera
11. 交與	V:	hand over; deliver to; turn over to
12. 漁業	N:	fishery

文言字:

1. 以	CV:	with ; use (similar to 把)
1.1 以手擊門		(to) hit(the)door with hand
1.2 以禮待之		(to) treat....with courtesy
2. 交與		
2.1 請將此物交與該員		please turn this thing over to that man.

L.167

简体字练习

(一) 四大自由是：言论思想自由，信仰自由，生活有保障跟不必恐惧。

(二) 美国的报纸杂志，跟电台是人民办的，政府不跟人民竞争。

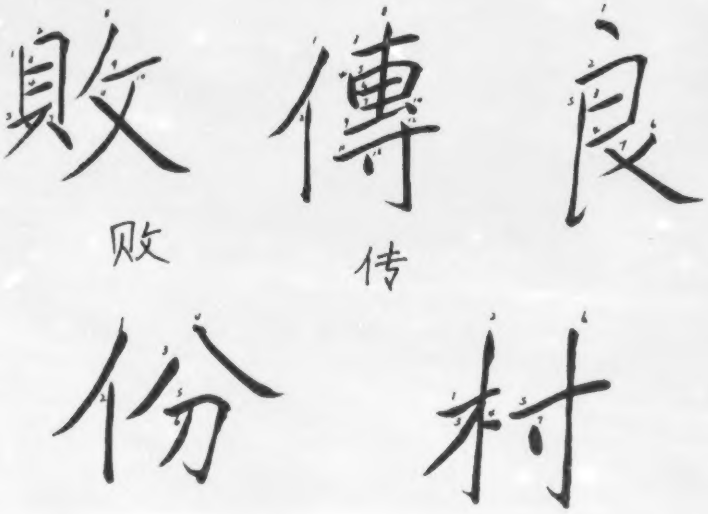
(三) 极权国家跟共产国家都有秘密警察，随便逮捕人民，随便搜查人民的住宅。

(四) 美国的联邦调查局不是秘密警察，一切行动都根据法律办的。

(五) 据今天一项公报所发表，苏俄与中共已同意一项计划以进一步扩大双方的科学及技术合作。

VI WRITING

A. Writing (characters 761-765)



B. **Radicals**

1. 攵 (tap, 66) as in: 敗
2. 亻 (man, 9) as in: 傳 份
3. 艮 (a limit, 138) as in: 良
4. 木 (wood, 75) as in: 村

VOCABULARY INDEX

B			LESSON
báichí	N:	white flag	164
bǎujàng	V/N:	guarantee	167
bǎumì-shr̀syàng	N:	classified matter	160
bǎumì	N:	security	160
shr̀syàng	N:	matter	160
běnbùlyán	N:	headquarters' company	156
bènjùng	SV:	heavy, clumsy	156
bìsyū	V:	necessary, must	167
bìngpái	A:	abreast	162
bù	N:	cloth	156
bù	N:	Department, Board, Ministry	157
bùdú	V/N:	contaminate, contamination	164
búdùng			158
byànjèng (wènkǒulìng)	V:	challenge	164

C			
chéng-syàng	N:	Prime Minister of the Empire	157
chísyí	V/N:	surprise attack	156
chīngbyàn	SV:	light and easy to maneuver	156
chŕjr̀-jàndòu	N:	delaying action	158
chúngsyíngbyāndzǔ	V/N:	reorganize/ reorganization	162
chúngsyíng	V:	reeffect	162
byāndzǔ	V/N:	organize/ organization	162
chwándān	N:	leaflets	164
chwántǔng(shàng)	N/A:	tradition(al)/ traditionally	159
chwǎngjr̀	V:	initiate, create	159
chyāndìng	V/N:	sign contract or treaty/ signing	161
chyāngjywé	V:	execute by firing squad	162
chywān	N:	circle	158
chywāntàu	N:	trap	158
shàng chywāntàu	V:	fall into a trap	158
chywánlì	N:	power, right, might	157
chywàn	V:	persuade, exhort	157
chywēshǎu	V/N:	lack, deficient/ deficiency	167

D

			LESSON
dàfğwān	N:	equivalent of the supreme court justice	159
dàshřgwǎn	N:	embassy	161
dàshř	N:	ambassador	161
dàibyǎu chywán	N:	right to represent,	161
dēnggwāng	N:	lamp signal, light(of lamp)	156
dīdì	N:	low land	158
dījí	N:	lower echelon, lower class	165
dǐlài	V:	deny	162
dìbǔ	V:	arrest	167
dìchyū fǎywàn	N:	district court	165
(dìfāng fǎywàn)	N:	district court	165
dìfāng jèngfǔ	N:	local government	157
dìtú dzwòbyāu	N:	map coordinate	158
dìng	V:	determine, define	159
dú	V:	read, study	157
dùngshēn	V:	start on journey	160
dùngshǒu	V:	start (a job)	166
dzdùng bùchyāng	N:	automatic rifle	156
dzūng-sè	N:	brown color	158
dzǔngtǔngjr̀	N:	presidential system	163
dzwèigāu fǎywàn	N:	supreme court	165
dzwèigāu-jyūnshr̀-gùwèn	N:	supreme military advisor	163
gùwèn	N:	advisor	163

F

fǎàn	N:	legal case, act	165
fánshr̀	Ph:	all those who (or which) are	165
fǎnkàng	V:	oppose, resist	161
fǎnpàubīngjàn	N:	counter-battery, counter-battery fire.	162
fàngshèjàn	N:	radiological warfare	166
fàngshènéng	N:	radiation	166
fàngshènéng-gǎnshòulyàng	N:	radiation dosage	166
fènlyàng	N:	dose (dosage), weight	166
fàngshènéng-tsèlyàngbyǎu	N:	dosimeter	166
fèiyùng	N:	expenses, fees	161
fēnlèi	N/V:	classification/ classify (to divide into classes)	160
fèndòu	V/N:	struggle/ spirited struggling	167

			LESSON
fǒujywé	V:	veto, did not pass	165
fúwùbīng	N:	orderly	166
fùdzǔngtǔng	N:	Vice President(of a nation)	159
fù	N:	assistant, vice-	159

G

Gǎnēnjyé	N:	Thanksgiving Day	167
gǎnsyè	N/V:	gratitude,thanks/ thank	167
gèjí	N:	various levels, various classes	157
jí	N:	class, level, rank	157
gēn	V:	follow	162
gūngchéng	N:	construction, building project, work, engineering project	157
gwānlì	N:	official, civil servant	157
gwāng	N:	light	160
gwómín dàhwèi	N:	National Assembly	159
gwówùchīng	N:	Secretary of State	163
gwòchyù	N:	past	156

H

hénggwò	V:	cut across	158
Húngshŕdz̀hwèi	N:	Red Cross	164
hwàjwāng	V:	disguise	166
hwàsywébùdwèi	N:	chemical corps	166
hwàsywéjyūngwān	N:	chemical officer	166
hwàsywéjàn	N:	chemical warfare	166

J

jàndòu-chyū	N:	combat zone	164
jéjūng	V:	come to a meeting of ways	163
jèndì jwàngkwàngtú	N:	disposition map	166
jwàngkwàngtú	N:	situation map	166
jěngdwùn	V:	put in good order	162

			LESSON
jīdùngfángyù	N:	mobile defense	166
jīmì-jyūnshr̀-dz̄lyàu	N:	classified military information(material)	160
jíchywán-gwójyā	N:	totalitarian state	167
jíchywán	N:	totalitarian	167
jìhàu	N:	mark, sign	158
dzwòjìhàu	VO:	to make a mark (on)	158
jìshùbīng	N:	enlisted specialist	158
jìn-chyū	N:	off limits area	164
jìnjyāu	N:	outskirt	162
jìnlù	N:	approach	158
jīngjìbù	N:	Ministry of Economic Affairs	159
jīngjì	N/SV:	economy/ economic	159
jīngjìgùwèn-wěiywán-hwèi	N:	economic advisory committee	163
jǐngchá fǎtíng	N:	police court	165
jr̄chū	V/N:	expend/ expenditure	165
jŕchín-jyūngwān	N:	duty officer	160
jr̀héng	V:	control, limit, and regulate	165
jù	V:	to be stationed (at)	158
jùjái	N:	residence	167
jùjyūn	N:	garrison	164
jūngjř jàndòu	V:	disengage	166
jūngshēnjŕ	N:	life-time tenure, life time job	165
jūngshēn	N:	lifetime	165
jūngyāng-chíngbàujyú	N:	Central Intelligence Agency	163
jūngyāngjèngfǔ	N:	central government	157
jūngyāng-jíchywán	N:	centralization of power, concentration of power in the central government	165
jùngyìywàn	N:	House of Representatives	165
jùngyìywán	N:	Member of the House of Representatives (Congressman)	165
jwānyè-chr̀bīng	N:	enlisted specialist	158
jyāmì	V:	encode	160
jyānchá	V:	supervise, examine, control	157
jyānsyì	N:	gap	158
jyāngjyūn	N:	general rank officer	161

			LESSON
jyànglwòsǎn-bǎuyǎnglyán	N:	airborne quartermaster, parachute maintenance	156
jyǎusyè	VO:	disarm	164
jyàuhwèi	N:	mission (church)	167
jyēshòu	V:	accept, receive	157
jyéshōu	V/N:	intercept/ interception (of messages)	160
jyūjìnswǒ	N:	stockade, detention house	164
jyūnfǎgwān	N:	judge advocate	162
jyūnjí-hàumǎ	N:	service number	158
jyūnshr̀-fǎtíng	N:	court-martial	162
jyūnyībùdwèi	N:	medical corps	156
wèishēngbùdwèi	N:	medical troops	156
wèishēngyíng	N:	medical battalion	156
jyūnyī	N:	medical doctor in military service	156
jyāuchā shèjī	**N:**	**cross fire**	**158**

K

kèfú	V:	overcome	167
jùnnán	N:	difficulty, hardship	161
kūngjūng jīywán	N:	air support	158
kūngtóu	V/N:	drop, airdrop	156
kūngtóubǎu	N:	airhead	156
kūngyùn	V/N:	transport by air/ air transportation	156
kǔngjyù	N:	fear	167
kwàilè	SV/N:	happy, joyous/happiness	167

lěngjàn	N:	cold war	163
lìgwó	VO/N:	establish a nation/ establishment of a nation	161
léngsyíngjyùmǎ	N:	hedgehog (portable obstacle)	162
lwàn	A:	wildly, inconfusion	156
lwópán	N:	compass	158
lwòwǔbīng	N:	straggler	164
lwúnchínlyàng	N:	Roentgen (reading)	166
Lyánbāng dyàuchájyú	N:	Federal Bureau of Investigation	163
lyánhé tsānmóu shǒujǎng hwèijì	N:	Conference of the Joint Chiefs-of-Staff	163
lyǎubudé	SV/A:	unimaginable! wonderful!	161

M			LESSON
Měigwójřyīn	N:	Voice of America	163
Měigwó-Syīnwénchú	N:	United States Information Service	163
mìjidzùngdwèi	N:	close column	166
mínshr̀	N:	civil affairs	164
míngwén tūngsyìn	N:	clear message	160

N

nànmín	N:	refugee	164
nèigé	N:	The Cabinet	159
nèigé dzŭnglĭ	N:	Chief (Prime) Minister of the Cabinet	163
géywán	N:	Cabinet member	163
nèi jèngbù	N:	Ministry of Interior	159
nèi jèng	N:	Internal affairs	159

P

pái	N:	aisle, row	160
pàndwàn	V/N:	judge, judgement	158
pwòhwài-gūngdzwò-rénywán	N:	sabotage personnel	160
pyāndz	N:	film	160

R

răndú	SV/N:	be contaminated/ contamination	164
rénmín fúlì	N:	the people's welfare	163
fúlì	N:	welfare	163
rènmìng	V/N:	appoint/ appointment	159
rúngsyìng	SV/N:	honored/ honor	167

S

să chwándān	VO:	distribute leaflets	164

			LESSON
sǎnbīng sywésyàu	N:	paratrooper school	156
sǎnbīng	N:	paratrooper	156
sǎntǎ	N:	tower (for bailing out practice)	156
sànlwò	N:	fallout	166
shā	V:	kill, execute, murder	157
shālù	N:	gravel road	162
shàngsù fǎywàn	N:	Court of Appeals	165
shèyíng	VO:	to be quartered (at)	164
shēnshàng	Ph:	on the body	158
shěnchá	V/N:	investigate, approve/ investigation	165
shēngwàng	N:	good reputation	163
yǒu shēngwàng	SV:	well known, having a good reputation	163
shōurúngdyǎn	N:	collecting station	164
shǒubèijìhàu	N:	arm and hand signals	166
shǒujǎng	N:	chief (of a government or organization)	163
shr̄yè bǎusyǎn	N:	unemployment insurance	167
shr̄yè	VO:	unemployed	167
shŕlì	N:	strength (actual)	158
shr̀jǎng	N:	mayor	165
shr̀ tsānyìhwèi	N:	City Council	165
shr̀yànshr̀	N:	laboratory	160
shūjyà	N:	bookshelf	160
shwěiní	N:	cement	162
sōuchá	V:	search	167
swéijyūnjyàushr̀	N:	chaplain	166
syǎngshòu	V/N:	enjoy/ enjoyment	167
syànbīngjǎng	N:	provost marshal	164
syàn gwǎnlǐwěiywánhwèi	N:	County Supervisor's Commision	165
syànyì	N:	active duty	166
syàují-jyūngwān	N:	field grade officer	164
syàugwān	N:	field grade officer	164
syígwan	N:	habit	165
syǐ	V:	develop (a film)	162
syīnlǐ	N:	psychology	157
syìnyǎng	N/V:	belief (religious and political)/ believe in	167
syíng	N:	model	156
syíngjèng dānwèi	N:	administrative unit	157
syíngjèng jīgwān	N:	administrative organization	163
syíngwéi	N:	act, activity	157

			LESSON
syōugǎi	V/N:	amend, alter/amendment, change, alteration	159
sywānshr̀	VO/N:	swear an oath/ sworn-in	161
sywǎnjyǔ	V/N:	elect/ election	159
sywěsyǐng	N:	blood type	158
sz̄fǎ	N:	judiciary	157
sz̄fǎ syíngjèngbù	N:	Ministry of Judicial Affairs and Administration	159
sz̀chù	N:	everywhere	156
sz̀jōufángyù	N:	all around defense	158

T

táidēng	N:	desk lamp	160
tānwū	VO:	accept bribe, be corrupt, to graft	157
táuwángjé	N:	escapee	164
tígāu	V/N:	elevate, raise/elevation, rise	159
tímíng	VO/N:	nominate/ nomination	159
tíngjàn	VO/N:	cease fire/ conclusion of war	161
tóupyàu	VO/N:	cast a vote/ ballotting	163
tsáijèngbù	N:	Ministry of Finance	159
tsaijeng	N:	finances/ financial affairs	159
tsǎiyùng	V:	adopt (a measure, method)	163
tsānmóu-běnbù	N:	Staff Headquarter (Office of the Chief-of-Staff)	163
tsānyìywàn	N:	Senate	165
tsānyìywán	N:	Senator, Councilman	165
tséng	N:	layer, story (building)	160
tú	N:	picture, drawing	162
túshūgwǎn	N:	library	160
tūnggwò	V:	pass (a motion)	159
tūngsyíngjèng	N:	a pass	164
tyāntsái	N:	talent, ability, genius	161
tyàusǎn	V:	to bail out	156

W

wěifǎ	VO:	break the law, contrary to the law	157
wéifǎn	V:	oppose	165
wǔchywán-syànfǎ	N:	Five-Power Constitution	159
wǔgwān	N:	military attache, military officer	157
wúsyàndyàntái	N:	radio station	166
wúsyàu	SV:	void, useless, ineffectual	165

Y

yāpwò	V/N:	oppress/ oppression, pressure	67
yānwù	N:	smoke	158
yánlwùn	V/N:	speak, discuss/ speech	167
yǎnbì	N:	defilade	166
yǎnjìng	N:	eye glasses	160
yǎnglǎu-jīn	N:	old age pension	167
yījr̀	V:	to cure, to treat	164
jr̀ (bìng)	VO:	to treat an illness	164
yīyàu-bǎusyǎn	N:	health insurance	167
yīyàu	N:	medicine, medical	167
yìbān chíngsyíngsyà	Ph:	under ordinary conditions, generally speaking	157
yìmì	V:	encrypt	160
yìmíng	V:	decode	160
yìwài	SV/N:	accidental, unexpected,/ accident	167
yìnhwāshwèi	N:	stamp tax	161
yīnmóu-pwòhwài	V/N:	sabotage	160
yīnmóu	V/N:	conspire, conspiracy	160
yóu		per, through, via, by	159
yóudyàn jyǎnchá	N:	mail and telegram censorship	160
yóujī-jànshù	N:	guerilla tactics	161
yǒudzǔjr		well organized	162
yǒujyūn	N:	friendly troops	162
yùbèisǎn	N:	reserve parachute	156
yùlyàu	V:	anticipate	162
yùswàn	N/V:	budget/ to budget, to forecast	159
yùnyùng	V/N:	employ/ employment	160
ywánshǒu	N:	Head or Chief-of-State	157
ywánwén	N:	original text	160
dyànwén	N:	text of telegram	160
ywànjǎng	N:	head of the Ywàn	159